THE LITERARY DIGEST

PUBLIC OPINION (New York) combined with THE LITERARY DIGEST

Published by Funk & Wagnalls Company (Adam W. Wagnalls, Pres.; Benj. F. Funk, Vice-Pres.; Robert J. Cuddihy, Treas.; Robert Scott, Sec'y), 44-60 E. 23d St., New York

VOL. XLV., NO. 10 NEW YORK, SEPTEMBER 7, 1912 WHOLE NUMBER 1168

TOPICS OF THE DAY

DEEDS AND MISDEEDS OF A "RECORD" SESSION

THE REMARK of a non-partizan editor that "as usual Congress left much undone, and much that should be undone," is greeted by the Republican press as a mild understatement, while the Democratic papers generally couch their praise of the late session in some such phrase as "fairly satisfactory." "A billion-dollar session, nine months long, which talked 26,000,000 words printed on 13,000 pages, has just dragged to a close," begins the Rochester *Post-Express* (Rep.). Yet even those papers which, like the Boston *Advertiser* (Rep.), Buffalo *News* (Rep.), Cleveland *Leader* (Prog.), and Baltimore *News* (Prog.), believe that this session has been notable chiefly for "its propensity to waste time," admit that certain important things have been accomplished. And they point to the expulsion of Lorimer, the passage of the resolution favoring direct election of Senators, the enactment of the Panama Bill, criticized by many as a violation of the Hay-Pauncefote Treaty with Great Britain, the establishment of a parcel post, the abrogation of the Russian treaty of 1832, and the passage of the Esch Bill stopping the manufacture of the dangerous white phosphorus match.

Meditating on the life and death of this session, the Richmond *Times-Dispatch* (Dem.) comes to "two widely variant conclusions":

"As an efficient machine for getting necessary legislation into action for the benefit of the nation it was largely a failure. But as a prolonged debate whereby new issues, new ideals, new alinements, and new needs were set forth clearly, both in word and in party divisions, it was in many ways well worth the money. . . . . .

"The failure of Congress to get results in laws passed was due to two causes. A Presidential election of profound importance made every action of either side an occasion for playing politics. For three months practically nothing else held the boards. Under our present system, wherein the platforms of the parties agree so closely in promises and split so widely in achievement, this method of presenting vital issues to the voters seems almost necessary, however costly and clumsy. The other source of sterility was the partizan control of the various branches. The House was Democratic; the President, a conservative; the Senate, hybrid. Eleven vetoes blocked legislative progress. Two tariff bills were passed over the veto by the House, but failed of two-thirds in the Senate. With such antagonism, nothing could be done.

"The most futile of all the legislative endeavors were the proposed tariff reductions. In spite of the fact that every party stood for some kind of reduction of duties, not a single clause of an actual law reducing them passed. Bills reducing the cost of living by over $600,000,000 were passed by the House. Of these, six were in the main agreed to by the Senate. Yet not a cent will be saved to the ultimate consumer. They have become campaign documents."

That this "excessively long session of Congress has been so barren of achievement," in the face of such a demand for constructive work, is more of a matter of regret than of surprize to the Springfield *Republican* (Ind.). For such a situation is characteristic of our system "whenever different political parties come into control of the executive and legislative branches."

"When political cooperation departs, responsibility vanishes and a loss of efficiency results. In the present Congress, however, conditions have been worse than usual. Not only did the Republican party lose the House in the elections of 1910, but the appearance of the insurgent or progressive group on the Republican side in the Senate plunged that body into leaderless confusion. It was an astounding change since the last Presidential election, from the political point of view. From another point of view, it was one of the most notable illustrations of the paralyzing effect upon Congressional government of a rupture between the executive and legislative powers and of party disintegration. In place of team-work came obstruction, and the session became a duel between the man in the White House and his opponents in control of Congress for the political favor and support of the country."

Exploring Congressional history as far back as the close of the Civil War, the New York *Journal of Commerce* "can find only one session equaling in length that of 267 days which has just ended." And when the extra session of last year and the 90-day short session beginning next December are counted in, the 62d Congress "will have lasted practically 500 days." *The Journal of Commerce* thinks this session is likely also to excel previous records in the appropriation of money. It says:

"Tabulations by Chairman Fitzgerald and former Speaker Cannon show that this Congress was a $1,000,000,000 Congress, the first in Democratic history. The appropriations were $1,019,626,143.66, against $1,026,672,931 by the last session of the Republican Congress, showing that the program of economy has effected a saving of only $7,046,788, tho it was $21,000,000 under the estimated needs. Mr. Fitzgerald blamed the Republican Senate for swelling the total by $70,000,000. Former Speaker Cannon, on the other hand, showed that if Panama Canal appropriations are excluded this Congress has exceeded by $9,000,000 appropriations by the last Republican Congress."

Elsewhere this commercial and financial authority declares that the worst sin of omission to be charged against Congress at

TERMS: $3 a year, in advance; four months, $1; single copy, 10 cents; postage to Canada 85 cents a year, other foreign postage $1.50 a year. **RECEIPT** of payment is shown in about two weeks by date on address label; subscription including the month named. Instructions for **RENEWAL, DISCONTINUANCE,** or **CHANGE OF ADDRESS** should be sent **two weeks** before the date they are to go into effect. **Both old and new addresses** must always be given. **DISCONTINUANCE:** We find that many of our subscribers prefer not to have their subscriptions interrupted and their files broken in case they fail to remit before expiration. Nevertheless, it is not assumed that continuous service is desired, but subscribers are expected to notify us with reasonable promptness to stop if the paper is no longer required. **PRESENTATION COPIES:** Many persons subscribe for friends, intending that the paper shall stop at the end of the year. If instructions are given to this effect, they will receive attention at the proper time.

Published weekly by Funk & Wagnalls Company, 44–60 East Twenty-third Street, New York, and Salisbury Square, London, E. C.

Entered at the New York Post-office as Second-class Matter.

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

this session was its failure to pass any measures bearing on banking and currency reform.

Among the dozen measures vetoed by President Taft were the revisions of the metals and wool schedules, both of which the House alone passed over his veto. Among the riders attached to appropriation bills which failed because of Presidential vetoes, the New York *Times* notes:

"The attempt to legislate Major-General Leonard Wood out of office.
"The attempt to abolish the United States Court of Commerce.
"The attempt to establish a seven-year tenure of office for government clerks in Washington."

An enumeration of the law spassed by Congress at the session beginning December 4, 1911, and ending August 24, 1912, appears in the New York *Tribune* (Rep.), and is here given in part:

"An age and service pension law providing for an increase of $25,000,000 annually in pensions, which was substituted for the Sherwood dollar-a-day pension bill passed by the House, which provided for an increase of $75,000,000.
"Hours of labor limited to eight hours on all government contracts except the Panama Canal.
"A Children's Bureau created in the Department of Commerce and Labor.
"The manufacture of white phosphorus matches prevented by the imposition of a prohibitive tax.
"The sale of 'cure-alls' and the practise of making misleading claims as to the efficacy of patent medicines prohibited by an amendment to the Pure Food and Drug Law.
"Radio-communication regulated and the carrying of two wireless operators on ocean-going vessels made compulsory.
"Shipment of picture films depicting prize-fights in interstate commerce prohibited.
"Industrial Commission created.
"Naval program authorizing the construction of one battleship, two fuel ships, six torpedo-boat destroyers, one torpedo-boat tender, eight submarines, and one submarine tender.
"An act, passed in accordance with the treaty with Great Britain, Russia, and Japan, placing a closed season on the killing of fur seals for five years and preventing pelagic sealing."

Resolutions were also passed terminating the Russian treaty of 1832, suppressing revolutionary activity along the Mexican border by authorizing the President to prohibit exportation of arms and munitions of war, and proposing a constitutional amendment for the popular election of Senators. *The Tribune* notes further:

"The Senate enunciated as supplementary to the Monroe Doctrine the declaration that the United States would resent the occupation of military or strategic points or harbors on either of the American continents by corporations under the control of foreign governments.
"William Lorimer was ousted from his seat in the Senate and the title of Senator Stephenson, of Wisconsin, was confirmed. Theron Catlin, of Missouri, was ousted from his seat in the House.
"The impeachment proceedings against Judge Archbald, of the Commerce Court, were begun, and a continuance was granted until the next session.
"The arbitration treaties with Great Britain and France were also ratified, but after being mutilated to such an extent that ratifications were never exchanged. Treaties with Honduras and Nicaragua relating to the regulation of the finances of those countries were not acted on."

The New York *Times* (Ind. Dem.) calls attention also to the establishment of an experimental parcels post, abolition of "the so-called Tariff Board," and the passage of the Federal Employees Compensation Act. Turning to the things left undone, *The Times* mentions certain bills passed by but one branch of Congress and likely to come up at the next session. Among these are:

"The Wilson Bill to create a Department of Labor, with a labor member of the Cabinet.
"The Pujo Bill, to enable the Money Trust Investigating Committee to have access to the books of national banks, now only open to the Controller of the Currency.
"The Hull Excise Tax Bill, which seeks to extend the corporation tax law to individuals."

Then there were a number of important matters left untouched. There was, we are reminded,

"No anti-trust legislation, no monetary legislation, no action on the plan for the endowment of the Rockefeller Institution, no action on the scheme for the Carnegie endowment of international peace, no action on the Democratic plan for the neutralization of the Philippines and a qualified independent form of government for the Filipinos, no action on the Dillingham proposal for the restriction of foreign immigration."

Of the nine Congressional investigating committees which have been at work, those dealing with the "Steel Trust," the "Money Trust," and campaign contributions have been most successful in unearthing facts of interest and practical value.

A BAN ON SUNDAY MAIL

WRATHFUL newspaper attacks upon Congress and the Postmaster-General following the passage of a law to stop the delivery of mail on Sundays in first and second class post-offices are only a degree less harsh since Mr. Hitchcock has decided to give the law "liberal interpretation." His ruling that the order shall not interfere with "certain classes of mail that can not be held until Monday morning without serious inconvenience to the addressees" (this to include newspapers and hotel guests) is characterized as "service by favor" and "mail for the elect." For the law itself, condemnation in the metropolitan press is almost savage. In New York City the editors present such a collection of descriptive terms as "backwoods legislation," "exasperating folly," "the work of meddlesome and rash Congressmen," a "Puritanic blue law." It is indignantly declared by some of the press that the provision was included in the postal appropriation on the last day of the session by trickery—"a clause snooped in," says the New York *Evening Sun*. Strictly interpreted, it prohibits, beginning on September 1, all delivery on Sundays in large post-offices, except of mail that is sent special delivery. It provides

"That hereafter post-offices of the first and second classes shall not be open on Sundays for the purpose of delivering mail to the general public, but this provision shall not prevent the prompt delivery of special-delivery mail."

Editors are saying that if this were literally enforced it would clog the entire delivery system for half of the week, prove a great inconvenience to traveling men in receiving business correspondence, and in the newspaper offices prevent the timely arrival of mail "copy" and exchanges and tie up the distribution of Sunday editions to readers out of town. Many of the press, not denying that legislation to give postal clerks and carriers a day off once a week is demanded, can not see that Sunday need be observed by all of these employees at one time. The New York *World* calls the action not "Puritanism," but "oppression of the people by the paid servants of the people."

The New York *Sun*, since the appearance of the Postmaster-General's statement interpreting the order "liberally," announces itself placed among the privileged classes by "executive discrimination." Further,

"The administration of the post-office has sought to reduce the inconvenience and hardship decreed by the Congress as much as it can. To accomplish this it is obliged to make a distinction between its customers, a thing at once hateful and potentially demoralizing."

To the declaration that the benefit to the postal employees will be slight, the answer from some of the Sunday-closing advocates has been that the amount of mail delivered on Sundays also is slight, and that in some instances not over one-half of 1 per cent. of the public is affected. Business men, however, are reported to be taking the law as a serious matter.

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

CAMPAIGN FUNDS IN 1904 AND 1912

"IS THIS the campaign of 1912 or that of 1904?" queries a Boston editor as the statements of Colonel Roosevelt, Senator Penrose, and Mr. Archbold regarding the Standard Oil contributions to the 1904 Republican campaign fund are applauded, derided, or weighed in the balances by the daily press. "Presidential campaigns can not be again fought eight years after they were decided," is another writer's conclusion. And if we are to believe the St. Louis *Post-Dispatch* (Dem.)—

"The interest which the whole controversy concerning 1904 has for this time lies in its bearing upon the probable sources from which Roosevelt is receiving his present vast support through the medium of Perkins. The value of the Penrose-Roosevelt issue is in its possibilities of coming at the vital truth of to-day. From whom is Roosevelt getting his money now?"

Many who do not share the New York *World's* (Dem.) hostility to Colonel Roosevelt are moved to join it in the cry: "Let Congress turn on the light." They are gratified that the Senatorial inquiry into campaign funds is to have so wide a scope and is to be brought up to date. Details in regard to eight-year-old contributions and expenditures may be interesting, observes the New York *Press* (Prog. Rep.), but are of little practical value. But, it goes on:

"An investigation of the funds lately used in politics, and particularly in the Presidential primaries, is bound to be useful if it is honestly and intelligently prosecuted. . . .

"The object of the proceedings henceforth should be principally constructive. By throwing all the light possible on the details of how money was spent in the present Presidential contest the Senators can show the way to the framing of a Corrupt Practises Act which will put an end to a vicious system."

JOHN D. ARCHBOLD.

It was only after much discussion and the adoption of several amendments that the resolution authorizing an inquiry was unanimously adopted by the Senate just before its adjournment. Mr. Penrose's statement before the Senate is referred to a subcommittee of the Committee on Privileges and Elections of the Senate. This committee is "directed to investigate fully into all statements and questions of fact" therein mentioned, "including all correspondence and financial transactions between John D. Archbold and George W. Perkins and Colonel Theodore Roosevelt and members of Congress and the United States Senate from 1900 to the date of the investigation." The committee is also "to investigate into and ascertain the amount of money expended by or on behalf of any candidate seeking the nomination of any political party, formed or in the process of formation, for President during the year 1912, or by any committee or persons acting for or on behalf of such candidate, or in the interest of such candidate or party;" and to find out "the names of all persons, firms, or corporations contributing to any of the purposes aforesaid, and the amounts paid or contributed, and how and when paid, including all sums of money used to secure the election of delegates to any National Convention or to influence the actions of delegates at said conventions."

The subcommittee is headed by Senator Clapp (Prog., Minn.), and will meet again the latter part of this month. The statement of Mr. Penrose has been put into the committee's record, and Mr. Archbold's confirmatory testimony was taken just before that gentleman's departure to Europe. Colonel Roosevelt's request for an opportunity to make an immediate reply under oath before the committee was denied because several of the Senators had already left Washington. This seems to the friends of the ex-President, and even to many of his political foes, to be not quite fair to him, both because it leaves his side of the story untold and because it may break into his series of campaign engagements in September and October. He is, however, preparing a letter to Senator Clapp which will contain "a full statement of at least some of the things to which I would have testified." His enemies, exclaims the confident Colonel, have "picked up the wrong end of the poker, by George!" They will find that "there is no weak link in my armor!" And the press quote him as saying further:

"Remember that the charge was against Mr. Penrose and that that has not been investigated, altho the evidence on that charge was direct. All that has been investigated has been the countercharge, as to which there was not and never will be, because there can not be, one shred of evidence, direct or indirect. All that has been produced is malicious and injurious hearsay gossip given at second hand.

"As far as I can make out, the accusation by Messrs. Penrose and Archbold really is that a contribution was made for the improper purpose of securing an improper consideration and that I refused to give the improper consideration.

"Let me repeat that if any contribution was received from the Standard Oil Company it was against my explicit and reiterated written prohibition, and not only without my knowledge, but in spite of the fact that explicit assurance was given me that no such contribution was given or could be received."

While the press await further development, some hoping for much good to result from the Senatorial investigation, others believing with the New York *Morning Telegraph* (Dem.) that it will only "waste a lot of time and stir up much unnecessary trouble," they are conjecturing as to the probable effect of what has transpired upon the fortunes and reputations of the men who have been mentioned. The New York *World* (Dem.) can not see how any open-minded citizen can help acknowledging with it that "in spite of all his moral twisting and squirming, Mr. Roosevelt got $125,000 from the Standard Oil for political purposes in 1904," that it was "used in his election and he knew it," and that "it was not paid back," but, "on the contrary, more was demanded and refused." But other New York papers opposing Mr. Roosevelt do not see quite so clear a case against him. These revelations, admits *The Evening Post*, "do not prove that Roosevelt sold himself, or that, in return for campaign contributions, he made any promises of government favor to corporations." *The Tribune* (Rep.) sees no evidence sufficient to disprove Mr. Roosevelt's own assertions and the letters with which he backs them up. Indeed,

"It may well be that Mr. Roosevelt's attention was never seriously directed to campaign funds and their possible abuse until almost the end of his campaign, and that he then took such action as seemed sufficient to him to preserve his entire

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

independence. In the absence of any proof that he knew of the Archbold contribution it is not to be assumed in the face of his denials that he did know of it and that in 1904 he was and ever since he has been playing a part of elaborate and sustained hypocrisy."

Tho *The Times* (Ind. Dem.) attaches some weight to Chancellor Day's corroboration of Mr. Archbold's version of the

THE ELUSIVE TEDDYBIRD!
—Harding in the Brooklyn *Eagle*.

$100,000 contribution incident, it admits that the Colonel's assailants have not proved their case, and imagines that "all this fuss over the 1904 contributions really helps the Colonel instead of hurting him." This thought also occurs to the Springfield *Republican's* (Ind.) Washington correspondent, who says: "At all events, the Standard Oil people have been made to admit that he made them feel the sting of his whip, and it is thought that people will be more imprest with that fact than with any alleged shortcomings of the Colonel in receiving the Standard's tainted $100,000." The political effect, predicts *The Republican* editorially, "will be nil."

In the hearing given the Penrose charges, the drift of discussion in the Senate, the prompt appearance of Archbold, and the investigating committee's inability to hear Mr. Roosevelt, the Progressive papers see a "bipartizan anti-Roosevelt conspiracy," directed against him as a Presidential candidate. "The determination of special privilege and corrupting influences to defeat Roosevelt and the Progressive party at any cost and by any method is no longer a matter of speculation" to the Washington *Times* (Prog.), for "the team work of Archbold, Penrose, Bailey, and Smoot leaves no doubt of it." And these papers, confident that Colonel Roosevelt is quite capable of defending himself "against such enemies and such conspiracies," go on to speak in no complimentary words of Senator Penrose. After these attacks upon Mr. Roosevelt, it seems to the Cleveland *Leader* (Prog.) that "the reasons why Boies Penrose should not be impeached and driven out of the United States Senate are even less evident than before." The Chicago *News* (Prog.) notes that Senator Penrose has not yet given an accounting of the manner of the expenditure of the $25,000 of Standard Oil money. And the Chicago *Post* (Prog.) observes likewise:

"The agreement upon which the $25,000 check was promised and, as Penrose admits, received; the reason for giving Mr. Archbold powers of preliminary review of a national governmental report—these are the things which Boies Penrose carefully leaves unexplained. And these are the things that the country wants to know."

Several editors, even outside the Roosevelt ranks, couple the names of Lorimer and Penrose. "Beside this appeal of Penrose's, Lorimer's defense of himself in the United States Senate was a dignified and creditable statement," remarks the Baltimore *Sun* (Ind. Dem.), and the Charleston *News and Courier* (Dem.) declares that "nothing remains for him but voluntary or forced retirement from political life. To turn Lorimer out and leave Penrose in would be shocking to the public sense of justice."

Nor does Mr. John D. Archbold go untouched. If he ever sues Theodore Roosevelt for libel, as he has threatened to do, then, asserts Mr. Hearst's New York *Journal*,

"he will find that even the boldest judge will scarcely dare go against public opinion to the extent of saying that the character of John D. Archbold, paymaster of the Standard Oil and corrupter of politics, is worth ten cents."

Mr. William Flinn comes in for his share of denunciation from his consistent foe in local politics, the Pittsburg *Gazette-Times* (Rep.). In the final paragraph of a long editorial setting forth the innocence of Penrose and the sinfulness of Flinn, this paper says:

"In fact, Senator Penrose emerges from the muck into which Flinn and the Roosevelt papers have attempted to plunge him with clean skirts and in unimpeachable form. But, sticking there, bedraggled and besmirched, he leaves two singularly representative Bull Moose, monarchs of political purity in the raw—Bill Flinn and Colonel Roosevelt, the sublime and the ridiculous in moral reform."

With such accusations and recriminations appearing daily, *The Wall Street Journal* can not but remark that "Democratic campaign managers ought to pay for the space occupied by the Roosevelt-Penrose controversy at advertising rates—both wings of the Republican party are equally compromised." And the end is not yet. For Senator Penrose says there are other documents to be unearthed, Colonel Roosevelt is daily denouncing his accusers in his campaign speeches, Mr. Loeb has announced

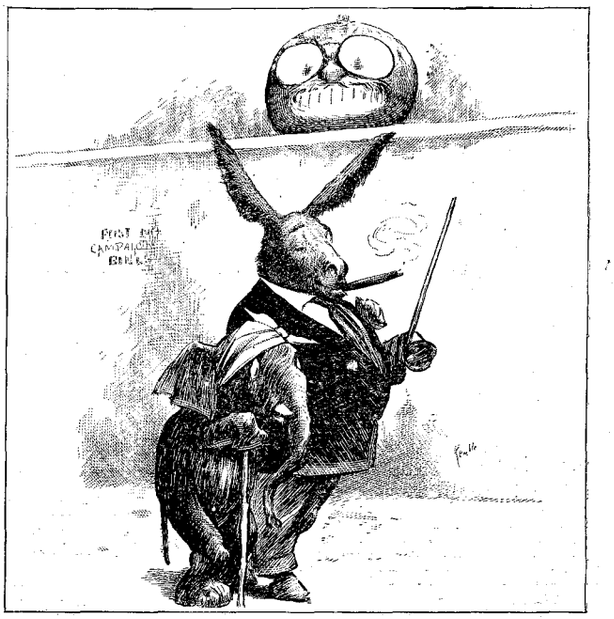
HOUSEKEEPING TROUBLES.
—Bradley in the Chicago *News*.

his willingness to appear on the stand and corroborate the statements of his former superior, and William Randolph Hearst cables from Paris:

"Why should not Senator Penrose and Mr. Archbold and Mr. Roosevelt and Mr. Sibley all tell the whole truth, particularly when they can be so confidently assured that if they do not I will?"

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

THE OPEN SEASON.
—Donahey in the Cleveland *Plain Dealer*.



THE ELEPHANT—"If I wasn't in such a nervous, run-down condition myself, I wouldn't be scared, either."
—Kemble in *Harper's Weekly*.

CAMPAIGN VISIONS.

ORGANIZING AGAINST TAMMANY

A NEW ORGANIZATION of Democrats, described as the "Empire State Democracy" and pledged to dispute the control of the State with Tammany, is declared by a number of the press to possess more strength than any of its predecessors. Editors who back the movement are saying that New York Democracy is threatened with a division like that in the Republican ranks if Charles F. Murphy, the Tammany leader, is allowed to name the ticket at the State convention in October. Some of these writers add that they do not care what else happens so long as a hard blow is struck at Tammany. A common editorial remark is to such effect as this from the New York *Evening Post* (Ind.):

"Bosses usually count upon such movements 'blowing over.' But this one they already perceive to mean business. At least, one may infer so from the fact that they have lost no time in raising the cry that the Empire State Democracy will endanger the success of the national ticket."

The Buffalo *Enquirer* (Dem.) can recall "no concerted effort upon so strong a foundation." A neighbor, the Springfield *Republican* (Ind.), thinks this plan business-like and determined beyond any of its forerunners. An appeal in the New York *World* (Dem.), which Mr. Bryan, along with many other editors, has approved and quoted, says:

"There is a new Democracy in the nation, and under the leadership of Woodrow Wilson it ought to be a more inspiring Democracy than the country has known since the days of Jackson. It is time the Democratic party in New York put itself in touch with the militant progressive Democracy of the United States. The first step is the obliteration of Murphy and Murphyism. The work should not be delayed until the blundering boss from Fourteenth Street has finished his plans for the nomination of a State ticket through his control of the State machine."

Along with this there are declarations that the policy Mr. Murphy pursued at the Baltimore convention injured his prestige rather seriously, even among his close followers; and there are many to ring the variations upon that criticism, "blundering boss."

The movement does not bode well for the renomination of Governor Dix, the Boston *Transcript* (Rep.) argues; Mr. Murphy is a "puppet," but the Governor has reached "the depths of political degradation" at times by becoming the "puppet of a puppet." The New York *Evening Post* describes Murphy as "wood at the top and putty below," and declares that whatever power he has is as paymaster, a job that any clerk could do.

There are Democratic editors who go the length of declaring with the New Orleans *Times-Democrat* (Ind. Dem.) that tho New York "is one of the doubtful and pivotal States and its electoral votes would greatly help the Democratic candidate," these votes "must not be won—and experience has told us that they are not to be won—by any compromise that surrenders the people of New York to the 'tender mercies' of the Tiger." The Buffalo *Enquirer* (Dem.) warns Woodrow Wilson's campaign manager that "no Democratic candidate for President has been elected in modern times, counting Samuel J. Tilden as one, whose candidacy, either in convention or campaign, bore any identification with Tammany."

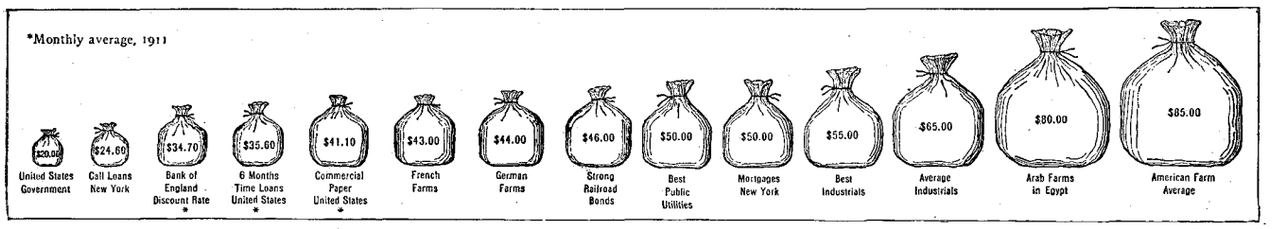
While the editors unsympathetic with Tammany are fervent in expressing the hope that the Empire State Democracy will not falter in its determination, there is some difference of opinion upon the extremely important matter of the personnel of the new organization. On the one hand, there is such enthusiastic recommendation as the Boston *Transcript's:*

"The movement is under the best auspices of the party. Perhaps the two men most prominent in it at the present time are Thomas Mott Osborne, who enjoys the respect and confidence of both Democrats and Republicans, and Senator Franklin D. Roosevelt, the man who stood like a rock against Murphy's dictation as to whom the party should select as United States Senator, and compelled a compromise upon one who, if not the best that could have been selected, was a respectable choice and saved the State from the humiliation and the party from the dire disgrace that at first threatened it, when finding the reins of power in its hands it turned them over to the big boss to drive where and as it might please him."

And in contrast there is the scornful repudiation of the New York *Press* (Rep.):

"Neither the names nor the numbers of those Democratic statesmen who have organized the latest revolt against the rulership of Charles F. Murphy afford inspiration to rebellious New York Democracy. One might suppose that after the humiliation inflicted on Tammany Hall at Baltimore, it would be possible to base an anti-Murphy uprising on something more promising than a proclamation by Thomas Mott Osborne and a 'Murphy Must Go' editorial in the leading Democratic organ."

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED



From "The World's Work," New York.

WHAT IT COSTS IN INTEREST TO BORROW $1,000 ON TYPICAL KINDS OF SECURITY, SHOWING HOW THE AMERICAN FARMER IS DISCRIMINATED AGAINST.

THE HIGH COST OF FARMING IN THE UNITED STATES

ONE THING that helps to make the cost of living about 10 per cent. higher in the United States than in Europe is "an undue interest tax of $210,000,000 a year on the American farmer." This phase of the "greatest problem at present confronting us" is discust in *The World's Work* for September by President B. F. Yoakum of the St. Louis & San Francisco Railroad. Food and clothing, the fundamentals of life, cost more and more each year, and according to Mr. Yoakum "it is this simple fact that underlies nearly all the disturbing phenomena of an era full of disturbances." Dismissing those factors which are international in their effect, he names four "paramount causes" of soaring prices in this country, the first of these being "the excessive burden of interest charges laid upon the agricultural producers of the country because of inadequate money-lending facilities." The other three may be grouped as "the excessive cost of distribution." Cheaper money for the small farmer is "the first of our agricultural problems." As things stand, this class of citizen, "the fundamental wealth producer of the country," is given poorer service by our banks than almost any other man in American industry. And when we compare the financial accommodation given him with that accorded his brother-agriculturist in Europe the discrepancy is still greater. The story is told concisely in the diagram at the top of this page.

Mr. Yoakum estimates the aggregate indebtedness of American farmers, including mortgages and current loans on crops, at $6,046,000,000. On this they pay interest at an average rate of 8½ per cent. per annum, whereas were they farming in France or Germany they could get the same accommodation at a rate never higher than 5 per cent. The reason is that France and Germany have systems of agricultural cooperative banking. Italy, Switzerland, Denmark, England, Ireland, and India have to some extent followed the example set by Germany and France, with the result that "the German, the French, the Italian, the Irish, the Danish, and even the Egyptian and Hindustanee farmer borrows on current account against his crops, his equipment, and even his chattels at an interest rate a little more than half what the American farmer has to pay."

Mr. Yoakum finds that the indebtedness of the American farmer is about half on account of fixt capital—mostly mortgage loans—and half on account of current loans. The total for all our farmers, as already stated, amounts to about $6,046,000,000, and the number of farms in the United States is about 6,000,000. Therefore the average farm has a mortgage debt of $500 and a current debt of about the same amount outstanding against it. We read further:

"The rate of interest paid on this tremendous volume of borrowed capital is, according to the best estimates I can find, between 8 and 9 per cent. per annum. The actual rate of interest itself is only a part of the burden of borrowing. To it must be added the constant drain of renewals for mortgages on farms, of loans, fees for recording mortgages, and other loans to farmers, most of which are made on short term, and commission fees and compulsory insurance on renewals. From all I have been able to gather from the best available sources, I estimate that an average rate paid by our farmers is 8½ per cent. per annum, which is a conservative estimate of the full cost paid on farm money used in the financing and capitalization of the farms of the United States.

"The annual interest bill, therefore, paid by the farmers is about $510,000,000. The total value of the wheat crop of the United States as of December 1, 1911, farm value, was $543,000,000. Practically, the interest account of the farmers ate up the total wheat crop of the entire country."

No thinking man, looking the facts fairly in the face, believes that the rate to the farmer is a just and reasonable rate, declares Mr. Yoakum. Comparing the rate the farmer pays for loans with that paid by American merchants and manufacturers, Mr. Yoakum finds it about double. Altho "he has the finest security for current loans there is in the world, namely, products that go into immediate consumption and that sell, in all the markets of the world, every hour of the day," yet "he pays double the rate paid by manufacturers of indust ial products that have to be marketed with great skill, often on a treacherous and delicate market." The only reason, we are told, is that the farmer stands alone while the manufacturer is a member of an organized trade. So, too, in the case of the European farmer, the advantages are due to organization and cooperation. Turning to the object-lessons supplied by those two countries, we learn that the German farmers in given territories form cooperative societies, "syndicating their farm lands under negotiable bonds which are offered jointly as security for the credit they need," and that the individual then borrows from this cooperative society. "It is just as if all the small farms in a Texas county, no one of which is more than 160 acres, were pooled into one great society which borrowed on a single bond aginst all this property, and then lent to any individual farmers forming this pool as they needed money on mortgage." In France the Crédit Foncier, in Paris, lends money to farmers for periods of from ten to seventy-five years, these loans being retired in very small instalments year by year.

What these systems do for the farmer who wants money on a mortgage the cooperative rural banks do for the farmer who wants to borrow money against current needs. In Germany at the present time there is a Federation of German Agricultural Societies, numbering more than 19,000 farmers' banks and including in its membership more than 1,750,000 farmers. This is "an agricultural money trust, the object of which is to see to it that the farmer gets his money when he needs it and at rates that are commensurate with his security." Applying the lesson at home, Mr. Yoakum goes on to say:

"The work of reorganizing the farm finance of the United States is sure to come. The rapidity of its realization depends upon the farmers of the United States. They are the first to receive the benefits. If they do not rouse themselves to wipe out this terrific annual tax upon their industry no other man can accomplish the purpose for them. If, on the contrary, they, through their organizations and through their representatives in Congress, demand legislation to accomplish this purpose, I have no hesitation in saying that the annual interest saved ten years from now will be enough to pay the ruling rate at that time on more than $4,000,000,000 of additional money—enough to open and cultivate every section of the country to its full capacity.

"The great problem for the farmers to settle is whether they will be satisfied to fight other trusts or put themselves on a strong financial basis and operate their own trusts."

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

LAWYERS AND THE COLOR LINE

THE FINAL ACTION of the American Bar Association upon its three negro members—voting to return them to membership after the executive committee had unseated them, but ruling that in the future candidates must state whether they are white or colored—is denounced by many editors as an unworthy compromise. Several comments state that if the negroes won a victory it was an empty one and the consensus of editorial opinion declares that the Bar Association has diplomatically taken this occasion to draw the color line. A characteristic judgment is that of the Philadelphia *Inquirer:* "We consider this a most unfortunate compromise. The Bar Association is not a private club, not a social organization. It claims to represent the legal ability of the country, but as a fact it will hereafter represent only the Caucasian element." The New York *Evening Mail* speaks of the situation as "passing strange" and "not very 'civilized'." "A sneaking settlement" is the comment of the New York *Globe*, which further declares that the Bar Association "has dishonored those great principles of right and justice to which the legal profession pretends to be devoted." The Springfield *Republican*, one of the many to say that the lawyers seem to regard their association as a "kind of social club," sees the action as "inherently absurd"—

"for it would hereafter exclude from membership a colored lawyer notwithstanding that he might be the attorney-general of the United States or a judge of the United States Supreme Court."

If the association isn't a club, the New York *Sun* argues, there is no other intelligible way to explain the policies adopted:

"The association did not even have the courage to do a mean thing manfully. It shifted responsibility, compromised on a resolution requiring local bar associations to declare henceforth whether a candidate proposed for membership in the nationa association is a negro."

WILLIAM H. LEWIS.

Attorney-General Wickersham's championship of this colored lawyer, who is one of his assistants, compelled the American Bar Association to take formal action regarding the admission of negro members.

The New York *Tribune* thinks there are evidences of cowardice in the language of the resolution:

"Apparently it has neither the wish to admit negroes nor the courage to shut them out. On its face the resolution appears to recognize the possibility that they will become members in the future, yet it asserts as the policy of the association that 'it never has been contemplated that members of the colored race should become members of this association'; and it requires sponsors for candidates proposed in future to state their color. Altogether, it seems to be a straddle unworthy of a body of such fine purpose and personnel. If there is one place where race prejudice should not exist it is in an organization which purports to be representative of a learned profession whose members are officers of the courts and who are bound, in or out of that organization, to uphold worthy standards and high aims and to work for the general improvement of legal and social conditions."

One of the three negro attorneys, William H. Lewis, is an assistant to Attorney-General Wickersham, who led in the defense of the cause of the negroes. The New York *Evening Post* says the result at least was "a notable victory for Mr. Wickersham."

The New York *Journal of Commerce* thinks that the Bar Association itself is a sufferer from the controversy and has on this account "lost ground." This writer's argument runs:

"Independent of the merits of the issue whether negro lawyers should or should not be accepted by the association, the country has been disappointed to find it largely controlled by persons to whom this disputed question loomed so large. Mr. S. S. Gregory, the president of the association, appears to have been largely responsible for the unfortunate development of the squabble, but he could not have gone so far had he not been greatly aided and abetted by many associates. This sort of difficulty about membership, accompanied by internal wrangling, has long been the scourge of scientific and professional societies in the United States."

TOPICS IN BRIEF

AND now let us join inthe grand old hymn, "Everybody Lies but Teddy!" —*New York Sun.*

CONGRESSMEN who haven't been nominated can at least enjoy their vacation.—*Albany Journal.*

THERE'S a mighty familiar sound in the latest from Oyster Bay—let Loeb do it!—*Washington Post.*

ALL parties in seeking campaign funds seem anxious this time to avoid an embarrassment of riches.—*Boston Transcript.*

IT must get Colonel Roosevelt pretty mad to have to buy gasoline of the Standard Oil Company.—*Ohio State Journal.*

"SUPREME DICTATOR" is the title borne by the head of the Loyal Order of Moose. How anticipatorily appropriate.—*Boston Transcript.*

THE more Colonel Roosevelt thinks about his past life, the more he can't remember a single mistake he ever made.—*Columbus Ohio State Journal.*

A SPECIAL meeting of the Ananias Club has been called to act upon the waiting list. It is probable that the quarters of the club will be enlarged. —*Boston Advertiser.*

CONSIDERING the outlook, it would appear that the Bull Moose party ought to have quit when it discovered that it made a profit of $474.63 on the Chicago convention.—*St. Louis Republic.*

T. R. COULD easily settle that color-line dispute in the Bar Association by simply inquiring as to which side of the Teddy and Dixon line the negro candidate hails from.—*Washington Post.*

THE double-decked street car is in operation in New York. The next will be a car of five or ten stories, with exits by drawbridge, allowing passengers to enter office buildings at upper floors.—*Syracuse Post-Standard.*

NO bosses in the new party. "Bosses," you will note, is in the plural.—*Burlington Hawkeye.*

THE newly rich in New York seem to be mostly members of the police force.—*Philadelphia Press.*

"I NEVER hit softly," declares the Colonel. Whereupon Mr. Archbold takes steamer for Europe.—*Boston Traveler.*

EXCURSIONISTS bound for Armageddon would do well to see that their tickets have a return coupon.—*Washington Post.*

A GOOD campaign button for Colonel Roosevelt would be a picture of Ananias done in oil.—*St. Louis Globe-Democrat.*

THEY will do something for justice at last in New York. The statue over the City Hall will be regilded.—*Buffalo Inquirer.*

PERHAPS the investigation committee could get more out of John D. Archbold by striking up a correspondence with him.—*Detroit News.*

"You can not check this movement," says a friend of the Colonel. We shall have to ask Mr. George W. Perkins about that.—*Harper's Weekly.*

THE fact that Lieutenant Becker has so much on deposit in New York banks must be distinctly encouraging to his lawyers.—*Philadelphia Inquirer.*

THE announcement that the Russian people are giving up vodka and taking to beer is an evidence of advancing civilization.—*New York World.*

THE strangeness of the times is evident when the senior Senator from Massachusetts is moved to declare that he is a regular Republican.—*Boston Advertiser.*

THAT Washington damned the Senate is but another evidence of his ability to be always first in war, first in peace, and first in the hearts of his countrymen.—*New York World.*

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

FOREIGN COMMENT

EUROPEAN PRESS ON THE SIGNING OF THE PANAMA BILL

IN SIGNING the Panama Canal Bill, which makes the canal free to the coastwise shipping of the United States, President Taft has violated all international obligations, declare the London papers. Does he want to encourage American shipping? Let an honest bounty be given to shipbuilders, it is suggested. He has "dishonored" his country in opposition to the protests of the best elements in the United States press, it is declared. Recourse must be had to the Hague Tribunal in accordance with the Arbitration Treaty of 1908. Mr. Taft has acted like a "pettifogging solicitor," and "undoubtedly the course taken by the Chief Executive is suicidal and the great Republic will soon discover that honesty is the best policy." The London *Standard* thinks that this bill will nullify the main objects of the Panama enterprise, and we read:

"It would, indeed, be unfortunate if the magnificent scheme which is calculated to benefit mankind in general proved to be futile and the cause of international bickering."

The improvement of the United States shipping interests would be dearly purchased by incurring the distrust of all other nations, observes the London *Morning Post*, which suggests that the American Government make a regular grant for the encouragement of shipbuilding. This writer optimistically adds that "experience may yet bring the United States to understand that credit is a valuable asset" which the United States has for a moment lost.

"The protest of the American press," declares *The Daily Express* (London), "has been a splendid indication of the honor of the American nation, but the signature will remain a blot on the reputation of the Republic." To quote further:

"It is lamentable that Mr. Taft is not strong enough to resist the politicians and act in accord with the call of national confidence. All English-speaking nations must view with sorrow the sight of the United States dragging its honor mud-bespattered before the world. In the long run America will be the sufferer. Honesty among nations, as among men, remains the best policy."

Mr. Taft did more than sign the bill, he absolutely approved of it and gave his reasons, weak as they were, says *The Daily Mail* (London), from which we quote as follows:

"It might have been excusable merely to attach his signature, but Mr. Taft did not scruple to give the bill his benediction in a memorandum which was worthier of a pettifogging solicitor than the chief of a great republic. The memorandum contains not a single reference of an appeal either to arbitration or to the law courts. A year ago President Taft moved the world to admiration by proposing an arbitration treaty. What is the world to think of this proposal now?"

Arbitration by the Hague Tribunal is the only recourse now left to England, in accordance with President Taft's own arbitration treaty of 1908, calmly remarks the London *Times*, in which we read the following reference to the President's memorandum:

"All that can be said for the present is that the law still appears to be incompatible with the plain meaning of the Hay-Pauncefote Treaty. The President is asking the members of Congress to make themselves judges in their own case, which is also his. The step is more remarkable if the statement is correct that Mr. Taft desires foreigners in certain circumstances to have the right to appeal to the American courts.

"Should the text of the law bear out our view that it gravely violates our clear treaty rights we shall renew our representations to Washington and, failing a satisfactory settlement, shall appeal to the arbitration treaty of 1908 and request that the controversy be referred to The Hague."

PEACEFUL PROVOCATION.

GERMANY (challengingly)—"At all costs I shall defend this lady."
BRITAIN (calmly)—"Same here—and a bit more."
PEACE—"Well, let's hope they won't quarrel, or there'll be an end of me." —*Punch* (London).

WILLIAM'S DESIRE FOR PEACE.

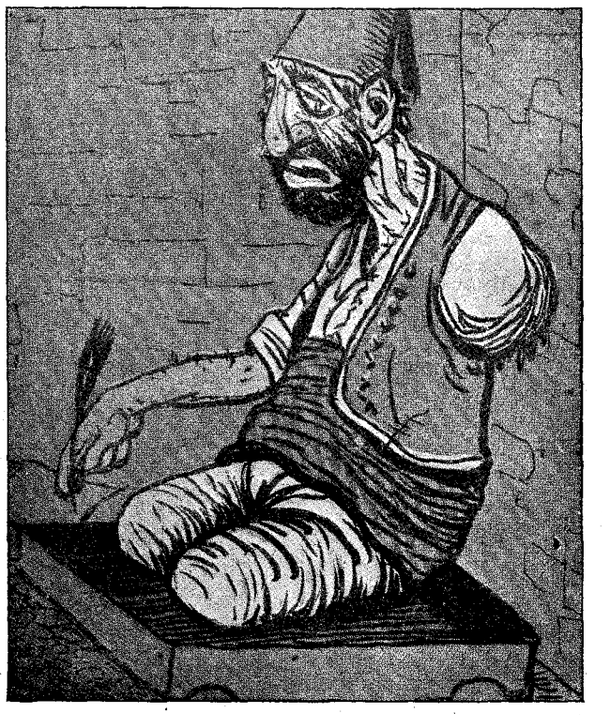
Only let me have my way and I will soon establish peace and love in the world. —*Pasquino* (Turin).

CHAMPIONS OF PEACE.

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

A DOMESTIC TRIUMPH.

MILITARY PARTY (celebrating victory over Young Turk party)—"Ah! If this were only Italy!" —*Punch* (London).



THE POSITION IN WHICH TURKEY WILL FIND HERSELF WHEN SHE SHALL DECIDE TO CAPITULATE.

—*Pasquino* (Turin).

THE TRIBULATIONS OF TURKEY.

The Paris *Temps* compares the discussion in Congress of the Panama question with the recent New York police scandals, printing the two reports in parallel columns, on which *The Pall Mall Gazette* (London) remarks:

"No honest-minded American looking at the parallel columns in to-day's newspapers which record these two reproachful histories can avoid feeling that contempt for national honor in high places, coupled with such grave infamies in the details of administration, point to a generic evil in public life that calls for most strenuous and united efforts at reform."

The German press are raging over President Taft's act, and the *Tageliche Rundschau* (Berlin), which, however, has no influence in official circles and has recently been tabooed by certain army messes, rails as follows:

"Uncle Sam, with the generosity of a great philanthropist, made a gift of the canal to all nations, then proceeded to frame it with cannon and armor and now demands a big price for the gift. The United States has repeatedly given the German people to understand that it places little value on the traditional German-American friendship. The agreement with England applied to all nations, and its breach hits Germany and German trade.

"It is the duty of Germany and other nations to make the United States a counter gift in true American style."

But *The Nation* (London), a powerful weekly, supports the American claim. In the first place, it declares the Hay-Pauncefote Treaty was badly framed and overrode the American Navigation Laws, which it was powerless to abrogate. It summarizes the position of things as follows:

"As the [American] navigation laws exclude all but American ships from the coasting trade, the grievance of discrimination in tolls upon coastwise traffic would seem to be somewhat unreal. The coasting trade is already an American monopoly, and the imposition or relaxation of dues upon it would seem to be a purely domestic affair."

TURKISH ADMIRAL—"Will your Majesty deign to accept this Italian fish killed by the peerless shooting of our naval artillery?" —*Fischietto* (Turin).

ITALY'S RIGHTS IN TRIPOLI

ITALY is only obeying the natural impulse of a great and brave nation in annexing Tripoli, writes an Austrian statesman of the Foreign Office in the *Revue* (Berlin). This monthly is the leading politico-military journal in Germany, and the principal military and naval authorities discuss in its pages the various questions of war, peace, and diplomacy which from time to time come to the surface. It is quite possible that the present article was written by Baron von Aerenthal, Minister of Foreign Affairs, who sometimes contributes to this influential review. It is evidently inspired by him and reads as if it were the opinion of the Emperor and his advisers. He justifies Italy's aggression and defends the members of the Triple Alliance which looks to Austria for support. Thus the chief importance of this article is that it semi-officially embodies the attitude taken by the most influential member of the Triple Alliance, an Ottoman Power itself, as to the action of Italy in Africa which has been so universally discust, criticized and often misunderstood. He thus states the case for Victor Emanuel's kingdom:

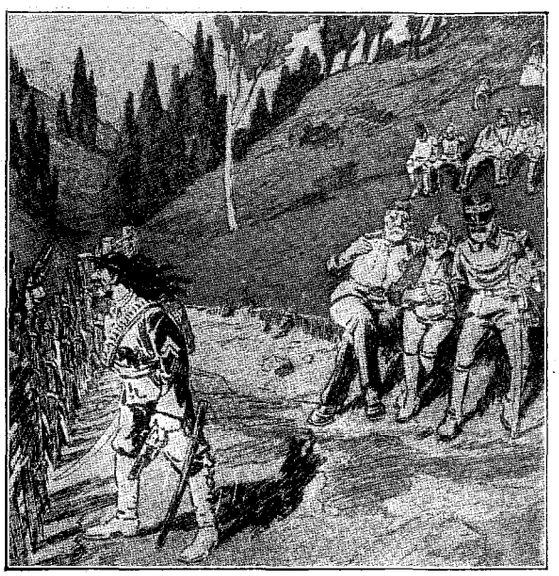
"It is quite understandable that

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

an energetic, flourishing state of Italy's rank should feel called upon to make herself felt as a Mediterranean Power. The history of the country, its geographical position, its commercial interests, and among these are to be reckoned the vastness of its emigration activity, must needs have directed the attention of Italian statesmen to the neighboring coast of Africa. Already has Italy in her efforts after expansion brought about the foundation of numerous colonies in Tunis. For only a narrow strait divides Sicily from the Black Continent and that part of Africa can only be looked upon as the termination or terminus of the Apennine peninsula."

He reminds those who criticize Italy that Italians burst forth into fierce rage against the great Crispi when he made such bitter accusations against France for annexing Tunis. This is a warning example, he declares, for it brought about a dangerous estrangement between the cabinets of Rome and Paris. What if the Triple Alliance should resent any too harsh criticism of or interference with Italy? Moreover, Italy really was only following the examples of others, as we read:

"The establishment of France in Africa followed closely on England's occupation of Egypt, which left nothing for Italy to aspire to but Tripoli. The statesmen of the kingdom bore this well in mind, and the fact that Italy was a member of the Triple Alliance, which would support the wishes of our southern neighbors, while the western Powers and Russia would thus be induced to approve of her acquisition of new territory."



THE EUROPEAN POWERS TO ITALY—"Very amusing, but a performance of comic opera shouldn't last for ten months."
—*Ulk* (Berlin).

The Italians are thus supported in the attitude they have taken. And yet the Orientals can not understand that when they have given a right it becomes inalienable. The Turks are particularly given to this sort of shilly-shallying. Austria learned this by experience and can sympathize with Italy. Thus we read:

"In dealing with Orientals it is well known that the direct way is not always the best or the shortest. It is also self-evident that when the people of the East have been induced to surrender a right to foreigners the form of doing so counts more in their eyes than the reality and fulfilment of their pledge. They immediately begin to keep hold of that which they gave away, whether it be the open door or concession of land, with increased tenacity. We have learned this by experience, and we have seen how difficult it was to obtain from the Turks a recognition of our annexation of Bosnia, altho they had long lost their rights by the treaty of 1878, which permitted the monarchy of Austria to occupy the territory with troops [and to place the administration of the province under the Austrian cabinet]. In spite of this, as is very well known, when Turkish power in any practical sense had long been abolished, the Sultan complained, altho Austria withdrew her garrison from the Sandjak of Novi-Bazar, and allowed the Turks to garrison the place as an ample compensation."

The commercial and territorial rights granted to the Italians in Tripoli by the Turks led as surely to the annexation of Tripoli. The question is whether Italy chose the right time for this annexation, on which point the "Austrian statesman" says in substance:

It is not so plain that Italy was acting correctly in choosing the time for her action in North Africa. But the principal fault was her precipitancy without considering the other Powers. Otherwise the hour was favorable. Not only were Turkey's North African possessions in liquidation between Spain and France, but Bulgaria had declared its independence, Abdul Hamid II. had been deposed, and a new constitution set up. Turkey was attacked abroad by Italy while she was struggling with difficulties at home.

In conclusion, this writer advises Turkey to sue for peace, as Tripoli is lost to her forever. To quote further:

"All these considerations point to one thing. The universal desire of the nations that peace may be restored is nowhere more earnest than in the two provinces neighboring on Tripoli, Egypt and Algeria, and the friendly monarchies which control them. Yet they are met with the difficulty that the belligerents themselves view this question from a diametrically opposite standpoint. But some means of surmounting this obstacle must be devised. It is no advantage to Italy to cripple permanently the Ottoman Empire, and she should be ready to restore to Turkey her place as a first-class Power. On the other hand, the statesmen at Constantinople can not blind their eyes to the fact that Tripoli is definitely lost to Turkey. Turkey has sacrificed enough lives in this unequal and useless conflict, and she would be merely yielding an out-of-the-way province, which is only an element of weakness to the empire, from whose loss Turkey's position as a Power in Europe and Asia would suffer no derogation. The wonderful unanimity and pertinacity with which a population of 35,000,000 like the Italians have lived up to the English motto, 'My country right or wrong,' must make it plain to the Porte and to the defenders of Tripoli that there is no possible chance of the Italians ever turning back from the way they have taken.

"The condition of Turkey does indeed claim our heartfelt sympathy, and we mourn the destiny that has befallen her. All the more plain is it that the well-intentioned counsel of her friends should persuade her to drop this glorious but unprofitable war, in which she has long enough maintained her prestige, and, yielding to the inevitable, follow the dictates of practical policy."—*Translation made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

RUSSO-JAPANESE ENTENTE

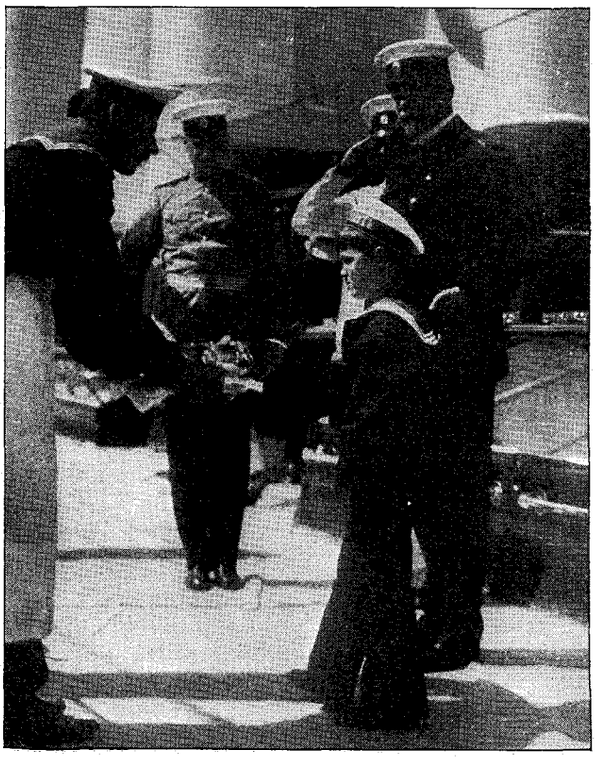
IT HAS LONG been expected that Russia and Japan will sooner or later form an *entente*, if not a formal alliance. They both have vital interests in Manchuria whose safeguard requires their mutual understanding. Then, again, our attitude toward both Japan and Russia has undoubtedly assisted in bringing the two nations into closer relations. It is, therefore, with no surprize that we receive the report of an alliance having been concluded between the Czar and the Mikado. As to the real nature and scope of the new pact, however, the outside world knows but little; even the Japanese press seem to be at a loss to know whether it is an alliance or only the confirmation of the friendly feeling which has gradually been developing between the two Powers. Such influential Tokyo organs as the *Jiji* and the *Kokumin*, for instance, are of the opinion that there is no need for an alliance or the reassertion of the *entente* that has already been established by the existing instruments between Tokyo and St. Petersburg. Other Tokyo journals, such as the *Nichi-Nichi*, the *Hochi*, the *Yamato*, the *Niroku*, the *Asahi*, and the *Chugai-Shogyo*, tho recognizing the advantage, even the necessity, of an alliance with Russia, are nevertheless extremely doubtful as to whether the alleged new pact is an alliance.

The *Hochi* urges the conclusion of a Russo-Japanese alliance in such definite terms as these: "It is high time that we should come out in the open and enter into a more definite understanding with the Muscovite Empire, especially with regard to

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

the mutual interests of the two nations in Manchuria, and, if possible, conclude an alliance of a comprehensive nature." To which the *Nichi-Nichi* adds that an alliance, whatever form it may take, will, in the surest way, guarantee the peace in the Far East, and says:

"In view of the precarious state of the Chinese Republic, it is highly desirable that Russia and Japan should enter into a definite alliance. Should an untoward event occur threatening a general uprising in China, the two Powers, being the nearest neighbors to China, should be prepared to act harmoniously in order to protect foreign interests in that country. If Russia and Japan act in unison for the preservation of the territorial integrity of China, no other nation or nations will encroach upon the infant Republic."



THE RUSSIAN HEIR APPARENT, THE CZAROVITCH, VISITING ONE OF THE IMPERIAL BATTLE-SHIPS.

This does not sound as if Japan and Russia were going to slice up Manchuria between themselves. But such hackneyed remarks of the Japanese press on the peace of the Far East may be regarded as their stock in trade. What is more important is their views on the vital question of how a Russo-Japanese alliance, if realized, will affect the Anglo-Japanese alliance. The *Yorodzu*, the *Hochi*, and the *Nichi-Nichi* believe that an alliance with Russia will by no means supersede or weaken the alliance with Great Britain, and suggest that a sort of triangular alliance is formed among Russia, Japan, and England. On the other hand, the *Jiji* asserts that it is neither necessary nor honorable on the part of Japan that she should enter into an alliance with a third Power as long as the existing pact with Great Britain is in force. The clear understanding that has already been arrived at between Japan and Russia with regard to each other's policies obviates, this journal believes, the necessity of embarking upon any formal alliance with the Czar's empire. Furthermore, such a step would be in violation of the dictates of honor, it argues, for it will run counter to the spirit of the Anglo-Japanese alliance. To quote:

"Japan's fixt foreign policy is to adhere to the spirit and letter of the alliance with England, and thus preserve the peace of the Far East. In the past ten years this policy has proved beneficial not only to the high contracting parties, but to all Powers interested in the Far East, which is a sufficient justification for the continuance of that policy. To ally ourselves with a third Power would be tantamount to the betrayal of our present ally. Moreover, the *sine qua non* of our treaty of alliance with Great Britain lies in the preservation of China's integrity as well as equal opportunity for all Powers in trade, industry, and commerce in China. Turning to the alleged alliance with Russia, it is rumored that its first object is to allow Japan free hand in South Manchuria, while Russia is to have the same privilege in North Manchuria and Mongolia. If this be true, is not this new alliance with Russia the repudiation of the fundamental principle of the Anglo-Japanese alliance? We recognize that it is the part of wisdom and justice that Japan should deal with Russia in friendly spirit, but to enter alliance with her is entirely a different question."

Count Okuma, familiarly called the "Grand Old Man of Waseda," endorses the above view of the *Jiji*, saying that Japan must make the alliance with England the guiding principle in her foreign policy. Nevertheless, recent activities of Powers in China have been, the *Niroku* tells us, such as to drive Russia and Japan into each other's arms. This Tokyo journal of course recalls the almost forgotten proposition of our Secretary Knox for the neutralization of the Manchurian railways, but it attaches a greater significance to the more recent activities of America, England, France, and Germany in connection with the Chinese loan negotiations. The alliance, if it be an alliance, between Russia and China was almost made a necessity for the preservation of their rights in Manchuria by the inclination shown by these Powers to exclude them from participation in the proposed great railroad loan. This difficulty being past the feeling of suspicion still remains, and we read:

"The four Powers did not at first invite Japan and Russia to participate in the loan which they offered to China, because their chief aim in advancing funds to the Peking Government was to undermine the position which Japan and Russia held in Manchuria. Even when they were forced to recognize that Japan and Russia had in Manchuria special interests which could not justly be impaired by discriminative measures of other Powers having no substantial interest in that country, it was with great reluctance that they took the two nations into partnership in the matter of Chinese loan."

FAILURE OF FINNISH FEMINISM

THE PRIVILEGE of voting and eligibility for a seat in Parliament have added little or nothing to the usefulness or happiness of women in Finland, decides Edith Sellers, writing in *The Nineteenth Century and After* (London). This lady after residing for ten years in Finland settled in her native country, but recently returned to Helsingfors to find out how universal suffrage and the institution of female M. P.'s worked. She was plainly disappointed. She declares that the section of the Diet which comprizes women is of a heterogeneous character, and includes those who have lived in domestic service. Indeed, the servants in a house nowadays hold their heads higher than their mistresses, and refuse to cook or serve a dinner if they can get a chance of attending a public meeting for the purpose of either listening or speaking. Politically minded wives and mothers neglect their households and their babies, we are told, and this writer quotes the remark of a certain Poor-Law official who exclaimed, "Oh, if our ladies here would give a little less thought to politics, and a little more thought to the poor!"

In answer to the question "whether the average Finnish woman is better or worse for having a vote," this author appears to think that most women are rather the worse for the possessing of these privileges. She made inquiries among the men and women of Finland, and she remarks:

"According to these men and women—some of them live in

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

towns, others in the country, and they belong to the most diverse categories—since female suffrage came into force a fairly large section of town-dwelling Finnish women have lost considerable in what one might, perhaps, call 'sweet reasonableness.' They are now so keenly alive to their own rights that they are apt to forget that other folk have rights, and that they themselves have duties. They have lost in balance, too; politics are for them now the be-all and end-all of life; they have not a thought in their heads for any other subject, excepting perhaps feminism. They seem never quite happy unless at a public meeting, listening to political discourses, or, better still, delivering them. No political question is too complex for them to deal with in their present frame of mind; they will produce at a moment's notice solutions for problems which have baffled statesmen for years; and will start off on lecturing tours at the slightest provocation. They are much more eager to be out in the world than in their own houses; home-life, indeed, has lost all attraction for them. They would rather work the whole day in an office than spend a couple of hours setting their own houses in order. Some of them go so far as to hold that it better befits them, as full-blown citizens, to issue railway tickets, or sort letters, than to tend their own babies. Babies, indeed, are rather at a discount among them in this our day. The opinion is gaining ground rapidly that, when once they are born, it is for the state to look after them, not their own mothers. . . . There is no outside work they will not do, and for starvation wages—nay, for no wages at all—even tho they themselves be half-starved. They are practically never at rest: early and late they are on the go, to the detriment, of course, of their nerves, and through them of their health, and much besides.

"Now, rightly or wrongly, they who talk in this strain hold that the change which has undoubtedly come over many Finnish women since they have had votes is due chiefly, altho of course not solely, to their having votes. They hold, too, that the change is a change for the worse all round, one fraught with danger to the whole community. And they point to recent Finnish statistics as proof that, in speaking thus, they are speaking advisedly."

AWAY WITH THE STORK.
—*Simplicissimus* (Munich).

The change has been most apparent in the attitude taken by domestic servants, and we read:

"Finnish servant-maids are many of them quite different now from what they were when I first knew them, some ten years ago. The very way they set down their feet is different, the very way they hold their heads. . . . .

"Of their mistresses, as a rule, they do not approve, I am inclined to think; and that their mistresses do not approve of them I know. I have heard from mistresses, indeed, such heart-rending stories of all that they have to suffer at the hands of their maids, that the wonder to me is that they have maids—I would send for Chinamen. It is not even a case of all-round equality now, according to them, but rather of the superiority of the servers to the served. . . . A mistress may be left 'to do' for herself for the day together, if any debate of special interest to those who are supposed 'to do' for her is being held in Parliament. Before fixing a day for a friend to pay her a visit she must always take counsel with her cook, lest this visit should clash with some visit the cook intends paying, or some entertainment to which she has arranged to go. Wo betide the lady who, through a mistaken sense of duty, should venture to remonstrate, were her maid, out for the day, to remain out also for the night."

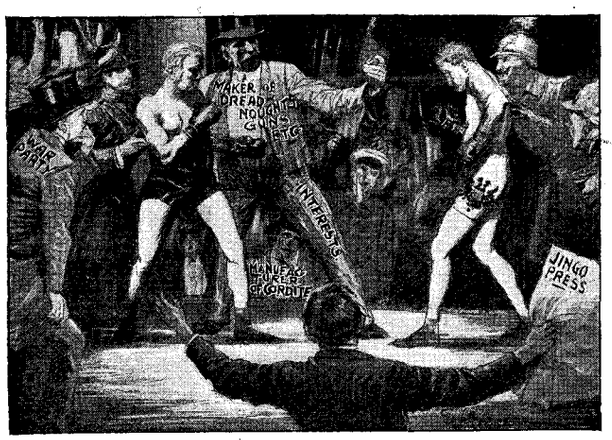
Edith Sellers gives an amusing account of an interview which she had with an intelligent Finnish lady who exprest profound pity and confusion for the condition of women in England, and when asked why, the following conversation ensued. The Finnish M. P. replied:

"'You must know that you Englishwomen are sorely opprest,' she remarked rather tartly.

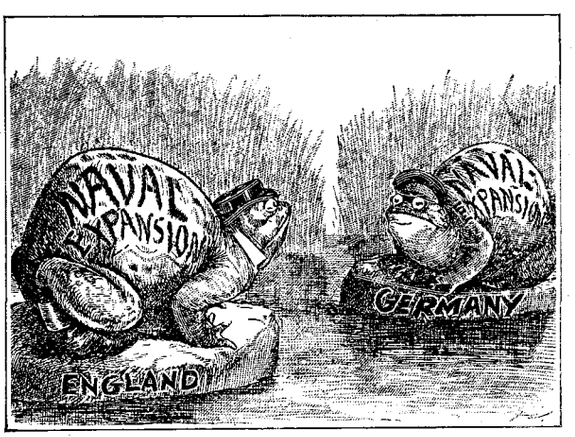
"'Oppress by whom?' I inquired, not, as she seemed to think, through sheer perversity, but because I really did not know.

"'By men, of course,' she retorted indignantly.

"She had, she said, just been reading a terrible account of what Englishwomen have to endure at the hands of men and she believes it every word."



IN THE INTERNATIONAL RING.
THE MANAGERS—"Go to it, boys—we need the money."
—*Saturday Night* (Toronto).



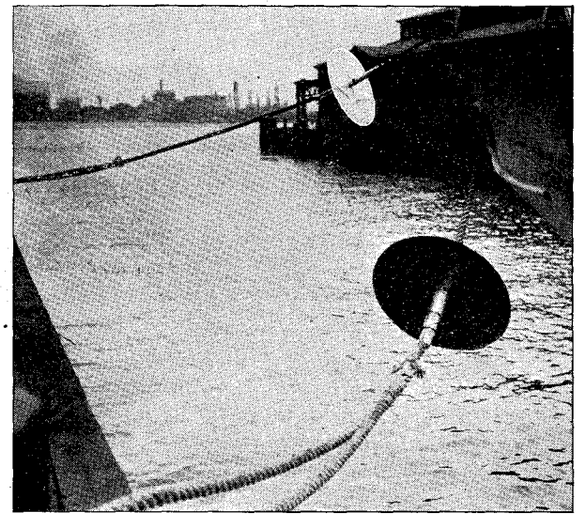
NAVAL INFLATION.
—*Westminster Gazette* (London)

BRITISH VIEWS OF NAVAL EXPANSION.

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

FIGHTING THE PLAGUE

THE TIME for fighting the bubonic plague is before it appears. No effective method of treating the disease itself has yet been devised, but protective measures have proved remarkably effective. To-day such measures are being taken in every Atlantic and Gulf port of the United States. Surgeon-General Rupert Blue, of the Public Health and Marine Hospital Service, recently telegraphed orders to the officers at all such ports, directing them, in view of the plague outbreaks at California, Havana, and Porto Rico, to confer with the city health officers and urge the collection, examination, and destruction of rats, mice, squirrels, and fleas, especially on the water front. Flea-infected squirrels and rats are the most common means of spreading the plague. We quote further particulars from an article contributed to *The Independent* (New York, August 15) by Dr. Leonard Keene Hirschberg, who writes:



SHIELDS ON SHIPS' HAWSERS TO KEEP RATS FROM BRINGING THE PLAGUE ASHORE.

"Orders were sent to Havana to commence thorough fumigation of all vessels bound for the United States. Immediately after the discharge of cargoes all rats will be destroyed and the vessels prohibited from going to or lying at the docks or wharves there. The freight will be inspected and certified on bills of health. No crews are to be shipped in Havana, and no shore liberty will be allowed crews there. All passengers at Havana will have to be certified individually prior to their departure for this country, showing that they have not resided in the infected regions for seven days. Otherwise they will be detained seven days in Trisconia, the old detention-camp near Havana. Key West and New Orleans will carefully inspect passengers and crew as to their temperature and fumigate vessels against rats until the officials are notified that the precautionary measures are being carried out in Havana. At Key West vessels from Havana must lie in stream or take measures to prevent rats from getting ashore. The New Orleans authorities will inspect the unloading and refumigate if necessary.

"In submitting to Congress a special report on bubonic plague conditions on the Pacific Coast, the Secretary of the Treasury has appealed for an additional appropriation of $500,000 to be used in a crusade against the disease. The Public Health and Marine Hospital Service is expending its funds at the rate of $14,000 a month. Provided there are no new outbreaks, it is estimated that it will take four or five years to complete the task of eradicating the disease. No new cases have been found in Californian cities for some time, but the disease has been prevalent among the underground squirrels in the country, and human cases have occurred in the rural districts each year. The eradication of the disease from these country districts is the problem at present confronting the Service."

The writer goes on to say, in another part of his article:

"The bubonic plague is an infectious disease caused by a minute organism called *Bacillus pestis*. This disease has killed at least two billion beings in the past two thousand years, but not until the nineteenth century was the organism discovered. Two noted pathologists, Kitasato and Yersin, made the discovery simultaneously and independently. The antitoxin and the vaccine have both been used largely and with good results, but the bubonic still remains a dreadful plague. It is a yearly epidemic in the Far East. Authorities agree that it is the most deadly malady known, the mortality being usually around 50 per cent. In some rare cases it is almost 100 per cent. . . . . .

"Investigations have proved that the bubonic plague is transmitted to human beings by rats; when it breaks out among them they die by the hundred thousands. A rat-flea, a species of pulex, carries the germ upon its feet or in its jaws and plants them upon man. Bubonic plague may enter the body through dust taken into the lungs or through food which has been infected by fleas. Drugs are absolutely useless in the treatment of bubonic plague. When once a case develops, in fact, little can be done to halt or modify its course. But preventive measures are often remarkably effective. They may be divided into two classes: those which contemplate the isolation of patients and the destruction of rats and insects, and those which involve the employment of the serum and vaccine.

"A rigid quarantine is necessary to keep patients from infecting other persons. All rats and other small animals must be killed, and efforts must be made to destroy all roaches, fleas, flies, and bedbugs. The bodies of the dead must be burned, all sick-rooms must be disinfected with formaldehyde, and chlorid of lime must be lavishly used in all drains. The burial of any man dead of the plague is a crime against the human race. The body is alive with the organisms, and these will remain alive for an almost incredible period. Months afterward they may reach the surface of the ground and begin extensive journeyings, in the bodies of rats or upon the legs of insects. The result will be inevitably a fresh outbreak of the malady."

Among the means found effective to prevent the access of infected rats to ships in plague ports, and also to keep them from coming ashore from infected ships, are the rat-guards shown in the accompanying picture. Such guards are now being distributed by the health authorities of Philadelphia and other ports. The guard has a radius of one foot, and as it is of polished metal, it is an effectual barrier to the rat who seeks to get ashore from a ship by way of the hawser. Every hawser is provided with one of these guards, and a raft between the vessel and the dock keeps a sufficiently wide space of water to prevent the rats getting ashore without using the hawser as a bridge. With this barrier to keep the rats on board, a suspected ship is fumigated without fear of the undesirable immigrants getting to land before their day of doom arrives.

AUTOMATIC TRAIN-STOPS—Recent accidents have caused the press to inquire with some insistence whether there is no device that will automatically stop a train that has run past a signal, no matter if the engineer does not see it. An editorial writer in *The Engineering Record* (New York, August 10) informs us that there are over a thousand such devices, some of which work very well. Why, then, do not the railways adopt some of them? Says the paper just named:

"Automatic train-stops are being demanded with growing insistence as one fatal accident succeeds another, and it is certain that in comparatively few years they will be installed, on at least some roads, in deference to public opinion. The Block Signal and Train Control Board of the Interstate Commerce

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

Commission tested nearly 1,200 stops and found some of much merit, so there can be no question about the mechanical practicability of automatic stops. The difficulty is an administrative one, and a very real one, due to many forms of control exercised over railroad officials by the directors, the Interstate Commerce Commission, various national and State statutes and local public-service bodies. It is not unlikely that if there was assurance of having a reasonable period for experiment to develop practicable apparatus and a reasonable time for installing it when found, at least some of the railroad companies would cooperate at once to carry on such an investigation. The automatic stop will probably not be introduced by Federal law, for the lethargy of Congress is shown by the fact that it has not yet passed a law requiring a space interval in train operation, but it will come about in the same way as automatic block and interlocking systems have been introduced so successfully. In this, as in other betterments, the financial problem is one which is ever present in these days of decreasing net revenues and increasing regulation by commissions."

THE TWO "TITANIC" INVESTIGATIONS

AN INTERESTING comparison of the American and British official investigations of the *Titanic* disaster is published by *Engineering News* (New York, August 15). The conclusion is reached that altho the American investigators were practically an "avenging" body and the English a "vindicating" one, the recommendations made by the two come to very nearly the same thing. Contrary to general expectation, says the writer, the two reports are essentially the same in effect, tho differences in national temperament lent a somewhat different hue to the conduct of the two inquiries and to the manner of expressing the opinions of those who had them in charge. He goes on:

"The American investigation was in charge of politicians, tho statesmen may possibly be the more respectful term. For the most part, the investigators were lawyers, and outwardly at least they did not deign to call into consultation any expert on marine matters. The inquiry was started when the horror of the disaster was fresh in the minds of every one, and assumed at times more of the character of the much-despised coroner's inquest than a dignified, sober investigation. Ignorant questions and spectacular oratory played a very important part in the investigation proper, and the public soon came to discredit the committee and its possible findings even before these findings were brought in.

"The British Commission, in contrast, was made up of a commissioner who had long experience in maritime affairs and five assistants who were either members of the navy, the naval reserves, or experts on naval design. The inquiry was held after the first wave of horror of the accident had passed and was conducted under the most dignified conditions. In addition to the expert character of the court itself, a great effort was made to bring before it a number of engineers and seamen who were expert in the design and operation of ocean-going vessels.

"Finally the one great moral difference in the two commissions lay in the fact that the greater percentage of those lost were Americans, while the laws and individuals responsible for the catastrophe were for the most part British. Tho none of the gentlemen concerned would probably admit it, the one was an avenging body; the other a vindicating.

"In spite of these great differences in make-up, procedure, and intent, the final recommendations of the two commissions—and we wish to emphasize the word 'recommendations'—were about the same, place them side by side. Senator Smith's commission recommends lifeboats for the whole complement of the ship, frequent lifeboat drills, a wireless man always on duty, a double skin for the hull, longitudinal bulkheads and water-tight decks. So does Lord Mersey's court. . . . In only one minor detail is there a difference: the American committee recommends the compulsory use of search-lights, presumably to detect icebergs; the British court, on testimony of experts, rejects them as of no value for that service. On the other hand, the English court emphasizes the lack of sufficient lookouts on the *Titanic*, which is not made a point of comment in the American report."

So much for the technical features of the reports. As regards the construction of the ship and the circumstances of the accident the two reports agree in details, tho the writer considers the British report more concise. Finally, in the matter of responsibility, the reviewer finds marked dissimilarity. The American commission avoided all reference to the question in its report, and after noting the negligence of the captain of the *Californian*, severely condemned the wireless transmission of news subsequent to the disaster. The British court spread, in the writer's words, "an enveloping coat of whitewash over all the persons concerned," except the master of the *Californian*, and rebuked the Board of Trade somewhat mildly for its conservatism in not revising its rules in eighteen years. To quote again:

"In fact, the result of the reams of testimony on both sides of the ocean simmers down to the ancient verdict, 'Nobody's to blame, but don't do it again.' . . . . . .

"It now remains to be seen to what degree the concurrent judgment of a body of American lawyers and a body of English marine experts, based in each case on comparatively brief investigations of one marine disaster, will be confirmed by the technical experts of the British Board of Trade in application to the vast number of vessels sailing under the British flag."

CHEMISTRY AND THE CRIMINAL

THAT WHILE the ordinary expert witness is given less and less credit by the average jury, the report of the professional chemist is regarded with increasing respect in court, is an assertion made by Daniel M. Evosh of Philadelphia in *Merck's Report* (New York, August). Only within recent years, says Mr. Evosh, has the general public become familiar with the assistance given to the criminal investigator by the chemist and microscopist. Almost every day the press contains reports of criminal trials or investigations in which the chemist plays an important part, and in the most celebrated cases of past years especial reliance has been placed on the evidence of the chemical analyst. Mr. Evosh goes on to say:

"The fiction writer of to-day gives the chemist a prominent part in the novels of the period. The refining touch of modern ideas and methods has turned the bludgeon into a hypodermic needle, the professional law-breaker into an individual of education, and makes the sleuth of the novel a person of high attainments and polish, a scientist, chemist, and psychologist.

"Sir A. Conan Doyle, himself a physician and chemist of high standing, as well as writer, novelist, and historian, in his portrayal of *Sherlock Holmes* realized the prominent part of the chemist in the investigation, detection, and conviction of the modern criminal, and many of his plots are laid in order to emphasize the absolutely certain and unimpeachable evidence revealed by the test-tube and microscope.

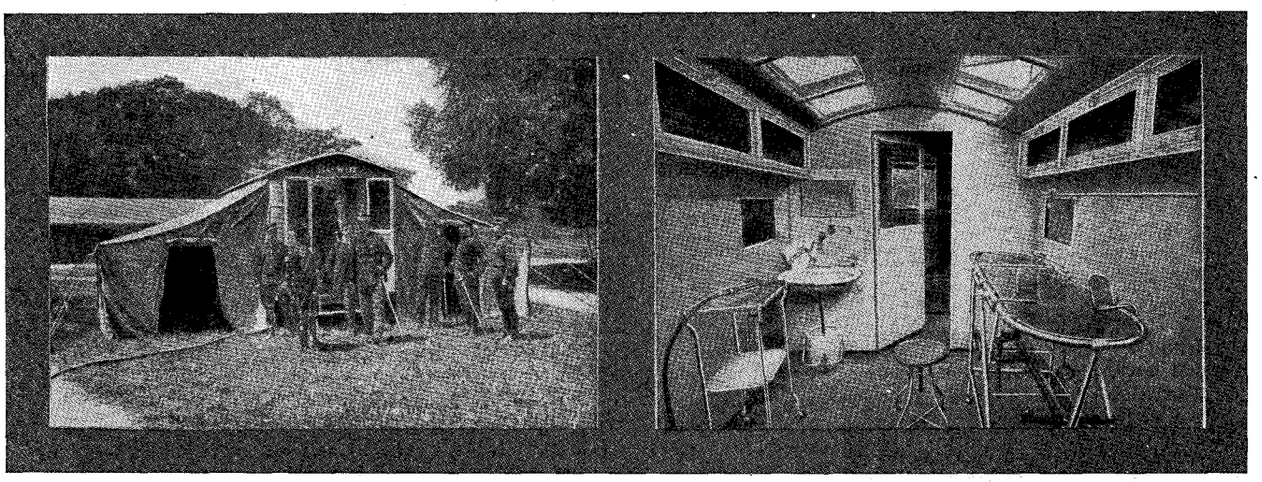
"Of all evidence given in a criminal case there is none so certain and final as chemical evidence. Even the eye-witness and the expert of any science may be controverted, but the evidence rendered by the chemist will always stand. The laws of chemistry are as certain and final as the laws of nature.

"No poison has yet been found which could not be isolated and recognized, and criminal investigators can more readily solve a murder case in which poison is the agent used than any other weapon. The poison remains with the victim and tells the tale as completely as if it were laid by the victim's side. Neither time nor the grave can destroy or hide its presence. A speck of blood as fine as a needle-point, a hair or thread, a grain of dust invisible to the eye may be the means of forging the chain of evidence so tightly and completely that there is no escape. When a chemist states that a certain spot is human blood, there is no gainsaying that assertion. The assertion is final, because it is not an opinion, but a proven fact.

"The more rare a poison used in a crime, the more certain is the detection. The very fact of its rarity causes its tracing to be easier, as it eliminates all but those actually possessing that poison or means of procuring it.

"A study of the methods and motives of famous poisoners shows that they are the most cunning and daring of all criminals. After having once made use of poison to satisfy vengeance or

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED



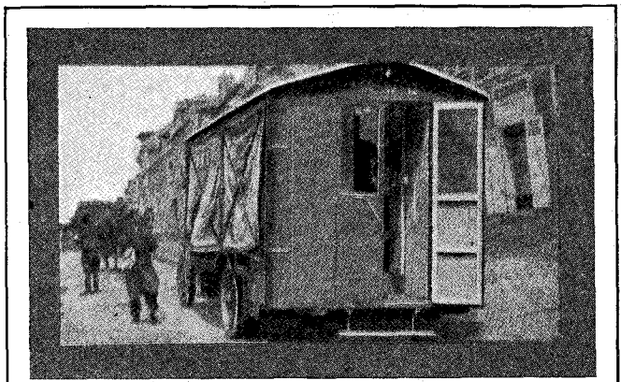
IN THE FIELD. THE OPERATING ROOM.

THE SURGICAL AUTOMOBILE.

greed, it is only a question of time and opportunity until they will use it again on the slightest provocation. The very facility these criminals enjoy in the use of poison proves to be their downfall, for they will surely attempt to repeat their crimes on a suitable occasion. Few of these assassins escape the ultimate penalty of the law, and in this peculiar fact of subsequent attempts to repeat the crime lies the certainty of apprehension of the criminal and the consequent safety of society."

The writer goes on to tell us of the criminal investigation bureaus of the police departments of Europe, where, especially in France and Germany, there are complete chemical and microscopical laboratories in charge of experienced chemists for research. Even outside of poison cases the chemist is frequently called upon. Cases of forgery, robbery, and almost every crime on the calendar have been solved by the chemical expert, and falsely accused persons have been freed by the same expert where all other means have failed. To quote further:

"The sales of poisons in the principal European countries are under the strictest police regulations and supervision. The drug-stores are conducted under governmental license. The police departments have a list and registry of all the dispensing chemists in Europe who deal in dangerous or harmful preparations, and also the formulas and makers' names of all patent preparations. The closest supervision is held over both the medical and pharmaceutical professions and the strictest co-operation is enforced between the two professions and the police departments. The most complete records are kept, and reports made of the vending of dangerous products. In view of the laxity of the poison laws of this country, it is commendable that the authorities have been able to achieve the successes that they have.



ON THE ROAD.

"The facility with which poisons can be procured is responsible for numerous crimes that would otherwise never be perpetrated. The publicity given to cases by the press must also bear its share of responsibility for sacrifice of human life. It is a psychological fact that sensational news of a morbid nature always causes a wave of similar crimes.

"Nearly all the expert forgers and counterfeiters are chemical experts as well as trained mechanics. They realize that their liberty and ill-gotten gains may be won or lost by some slight point developed by chemistry. Fortunes have been gained and lost by a common chemical reaction.

"It is fascinating to follow the line of evidence in any celebrated case; to see link by link the chain as it is forged around the accused until he is completely enmeshed. Hand-writing experts may disagree, the photo negative may be faked, identification may fail and alibis may be proven or denied, but the chemical evidence stands for all time. It has been the connecting link time after time, which has caused the criminal to pay the penalty when without it certain acquittal would have resulted.

"A prominent jurist, in speaking of expert medical testimony, declares that juries no longer place any dependence on the expert, and their testimony carries no weight whatever, while the properly attested report of a qualified chemist is accepted as evidence, and very rarely is cross-examination insisted upon unless to bring forth or emphasize some important point."

AN AUTOMOBILE HOSPITAL

HITHERTO the efforts of surgeons, especially on the field of battle, have been exerted toward the perfection of stationary hospitals with effective ambulance service, so that the wounded may be carried as swiftly as possible to the nearest place where they may be cared for with all modern devices. This means abandoning to their fate those wounded men—and they are not few—who will not bear transportation at all; it also means serious and perhaps fatal injury to others who can bear transportation, but are made weaker or worse by it. In all such cases it seems better that Mohammed should go to the mountain, and a vehicle has accordingly been devised that is able to bring to the very spot where the wounded man lies all the conveniences for treating his case and perhaps saving his life that he could expect to find in a modern operating hospital of the first class. This is the newly invented "surgical hospital" of the French Army, which is thus described by D. Renaud in *La Nature* (Paris, August 3):

"It must be remembered that some wounded men are transportable, while others are not. Very serious wounds, such as those of the trunk, and particularly of the abdominal cavity, generally require immediate operation, which can not be performed except in a special room, in conditions of asepsy, sterilization, and speed that alone can prevent infection.

"The transportation of men thus wounded, while inflicting upon them cruel additional tortures, is always dangerous, and hitherto, notwithstanding the legendary devotion and high value

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

of military surgeons, it has been necessary for them to consider these unfortunate persons as doomed.

"So we must regard with the liveliest interest the entrance upon the scene of the surgical automobile. This vehicle, the invention of Mr. Boulant, places at the disposition of military surgeons modern and perfected means. . . . . .

"When they arrive on the scene of action they are all ready to operate, having a comfortable operating room, rigorously aseptic, supplied with all the latest surgical devices, hand and electric instruments, radioscopy, sterilization, ultra-violet rays, ozone, heating, filters, etc. Non-transportable patients can thus be operated upon at once in perfect conditions, and most of them will thus be saved."

From the detailed description that follows, it appears that the portable hospital contains a vestibule with a wash-room and surgeon's dressing-room, with sterilized water, and an operating chamber with ample room around the operating table, lighted in the daytime from skylights and at night by electric lamps. This chamber can be aseptically cleaned, having walls of lacquered wood without joints, rounded angles everywhere, and a monolithic composition floor. Glazed cupboards contain metallic boxes, each holding the materials necessary for one special kind of operation. The entire contents of each may be sterilized at once, when needed. Saws, trepans, etc., are operated electrically by a special dynamo. The table may be folded up into various forms, each suitable for a special operation, and is equipped for the rapid examination of the subject with the X-ray. The dynamo also actuates a pump, by means of which abundant water may be obtained from the nearest spring or brook. There is apparatus for filtering and sterilizing it, and the whole may also be used for obtaining pure drinking-water for the troops from no matter how tainted a source, furnishing thus about 4,000 gallons a day. All the devices for sterilization, etc., are contained in a small chamber in the front of the vehicle. To quote further:

"The vehicle in complete order carries also on its side walls a tent that may be unfolded and set up in a few minutes, under which the wounded may be sheltered temporarily, before or after the operation.

"The vehicle weighs six tons and may attain a speed of 18 miles an hour, its huge rubber tires enabling it to run even on soft ground. Its total cost does not exceed $10,000.

"Altho its inventor . . . had especially in view its application to the needs of the army, it is evident that this vehicle may have very numerous humanitarian applications. In case of a serious conflagration, of mob violence, of grave accidents, a city having one at its disposal would be in a position to treat its troubles effectively.

"Railroad companies, to take the place of hospital cars, which are often unavailable in time of accident because the track is blocked; great sporting meetings, such as automobile races, aviation exhibitions, military maneuvers, etc.; important hospitals, to operate on the victims of accidents without subjecting them to the often fatal risks of transportation—all will bring about by its use a noteworthy improvement in their service."—*Translation made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

A FLOATING WORLD—According to a recent theory put forward by Wegener, an instructor in the University of Marburg, the continents act in many respects like floating bodies such as cakes of ice in water, being capable of vertical motion according to the weight supported by them, and also of sideways movement, sometimes of considerable extent, perhaps a half mile or so in a few years. Says a writer in the *Revue Scientifique* (Paris, June 15):

"According to this hypothesis, the surface has been formed by vertical and horizontal displacements. The continental masses, that is to say, the different parts of the world such as Europe, America, etc., are susceptible of vertical displacement as if they were blocks of floating ice. As soon as there is an increased weight on them they sink. This increase may be due to continental ice covering the country. According to preliminary calculations, a weight of 8½ feet of ice would cause a sinking of 3 feet. Horizontal displacements are continually occurring, as is shown by variations of distance between the continents. Thus lunar observations have proved that Greenland, during 84 years, has receded from Europe 3,083 feet. On the other hand, determinations made at different times, by means of the transatlantic cables, of the distance separating Greenwich, England, from Cambridge, Massachusetts, have shown that North America, during 26 years, has receded from Europe about 295 feet. Of course these measurements, almost all dating about ten years back, should be remade and rendered more exact by the assistance of wireless telegraphy."—*Translation made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

IS THE MOON PHOSPHORESCENT?

"LAST NIGHT," says the poet,
"I saw the new moon
With the old moon in her arms."

How could he see that old moon? By reflected earth-shine, say the books. Not so, declare some modern astronomers who have given special study to the matter. We see the "old moon" under these circumstances for precisely the same reason that we see the phosphorescent dial of a self-luminous clock at midnight—because it has stored up enough of the sun's energy to make it feebly luminous for some time after that energy is withdrawn. Says A. Nodon, who writes in *Cosmos* (Paris, July 4), on the subject:

"The real cause of this particular luminosity is still hypothetical; the ancients attributed it to an emission of light from the moon itself. To-day it is generally believed that it is due to reflection of the sun's light from the earth, or to refraction of the solar rays by passage through the earth's atmosphere, as in eclipses of the moon.

"Inexplicable variations in the brightness and color of this light are observed. Sometimes the moon's surface remains quite invisible during an eclipse, or when at the time of new moon. At other times, on the contrary, the light grows so intense that it might almost be believed that the moon was not eclipsed at all.

"It would appear difficult to maintain that such variations in the intensity of the light could be produced by phenomena of terrestrial reflection of refraction. . . . . .

"It is possible that such effects enter somewhat into the variations, but it is very improbable that they could be sufficient to bring about the enormous variations that have been observed. In the case of lunar eclipses the explanation becomes still more difficult. . . . . .

"As it is from the solid surface of the moon and not from its absent atmosphere that this luminosity proceeds, we should logically conclude that the moon possesses a true light of its own.

"Thus we get back to the hypothesis of the ancients, led by the logic of facts! But recent discoveries on phosphorescence, fluorescence, radio-activity, and ionization come in to offer us a plausible explanation of the phenomenon.

"The moon is a rough, rocky sphere. Its rocky masses must have a composition quite similar to those of the earth, and all our knowledge of terrestrial rocks is probably quite applicable to lunar ones.

"Our rocks generally contain fluorates and phosphates of the alkaline-earthy metals: they also contain appreciable quantities of radio-active compounds. If we subject a fragment of rock to the sufficiently prolonged action of a powerful electric arc, rich in ultra-violet rays, and if we then plunge it into complete darkness, we shall see it continue to glow with a feeble light.

"This phosphorescence is provoked by a special action of the ultra-violet rays of the arc on the fluorates and phosphates of calcium, magnesium, and aluminum, as well as by the molecular disaggregation and ionization of radio-active compounds of uranium, thorium, radium, etc.

"We may thus conceive that if the lunar rocks remain subjected a whole month to the powerful ultra-violet rays emitted by the sun, they may become able to give out an extremely lively phosphorescence. . . . . .

"It would seem equally probable that, under the combined action of sudden variations of temperature and the ionizing action of solar ultra-violet rays and electric charges, the rocky masses of the moon rapidly disaggregate and are subjected to pulverization. The important variation which the solar activity

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

appears to undergo at certain epochs may be sufficient to explain corresponding variations in the effects of phosphorescence, radioactivity, and electric charge on the lunar surface."—*Translation made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

PHYSIOLOGY AND POETRY

THAT THE RHYTHM of poetry has some connection with that of nature has often been suggested. Paul More in his "Shelburne Essays" tells us that the rhythmizing instinct in verse "is merely one clause of a law which runs through every manifestation of energy, so universal that it would appear as if the great heart of nature beat with a regular systole and diastole." Dr. D. A. Alexander, of Bristol, England, in a letter to *The British Medical Journal* (London, July 27) reminds us that Aristotle refers the imitative faculty and the instinct for rhythm or harmony to the depths of our nature, and he suggests that respiratory rate is that which directly underlies verse. "Any one may prove to himself," says Dr. Alexander, "that the hexameters he recites in a given time are the number of his respirations." Commenting on this, the editor of *The Journal* notes that an Italian, Signor Patrizi, has applied what Thomas Campbell calls the "cold material laws" of science to the poet Leopardi and has thereby brought a storm of angry criticism about his ears. Mary Hallock-Greenewalt, in a reprint from *Poet Lore*, suggests that it is the pulse that determines the rhythm of verse. She says:

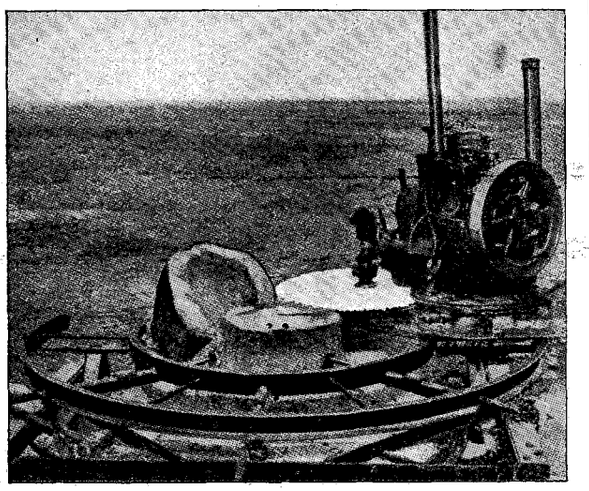
"Physiologically speaking, imagine the heart of the living world laid bare. Keep in mind the 'exaltation of function' it throws regularly into every one of its parts, and this on an average of seventy-six times a minute. Conceive, if you can, the force with which it pumps a circuit of life through the butterfly, through the panther, so fast, so steadily as seconds are ticked by the clock. See how recurrently it buffets the brain. Is it strange if, with such vigorous instruction, the heart should have taught the head regular recurrence?"

To quote the reviewer a little further:

"She sums up her thesis in the conclusion that 'with a lub dub, lub dub, lub dub, every long poem and nearly every important short poem in the English language is written.' A German writer has propounded the question why there is so much poetry that deals with drinking and so little that deals with eating. The answer given by Mary Hallock-Greenewalt is that the stimulus of drinking increases the force of the heart's action. 'Out of the mouth the heart speaketh.' We must leave the physiologists to settle whether it is the poet's respiration rate or his pulse beat that determines the 'proud full swell of his great verse.' . . . Carlyle says a man may have the poetic gift, but may fail of utterance for lack of a music master in his boyhood. On the other hand, many poets have been indifferent to music, while the most skilled musician among them all, Browning, wrote the most rugged verse. Cabanis is credited with the opinion that poetry is a disease of the small intestine. . . . All this leaves the question pretty much where it was. When the physiologist has applied all his apparatus to the poet, the secret of his inspiration will, we fear, still remain hidden."

LOGGING BY ELECTRICITY

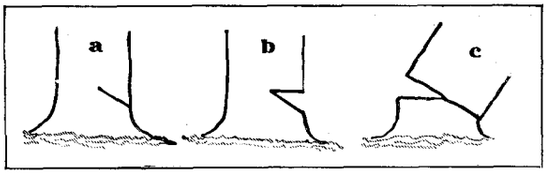
AN ELECTRIC tree-felling saw that is being experimented with and perfected by a company at Ogden, Utah, is described in *American Industries*, abstracting an article in a recent issue of *The Timberman* (Portland, Oregon). From this we learn that the machine consists of a base mounted on shoes or skids; a half-circular track hinged to the base and adjustable to any angle, and a car on the track, carrying a motor, and an arm with a circular saw. The saw is fed into or out of the tree by a hand lever attached to the motor plate. The saw arm is long enough to reach all the open side of the machine from the ends of the track. To quote from the abstract:



A NEW WAY OF FELLING TREES INTRODUCED IN THE NORTHWEST.

"The power is transmitted to motor by heavily insulated cable on the ground, and connection to motor is made by sliding contacts and contact rings between car and motor plate. The weight of these machines will run about 300 pounds for a three-foot, 600 pounds for a five-foot, and 1,000 to 1,200 pounds for an eight-foot capacity. They may be moved from tree to tree by horse power, or by a winch geared to the motor.

"In operation the machine is placed with track encircling the tree with open side of track where the tree is wanted to fall. The car is run to one end of track and track is set at whatever angle is wanted and cut *A* is made. Track is set back to level and cut *B* is made, completing undercut and throwing out block to give tree a chance to break away from machine. Then by sliding car on track any portion of *C* cut can be made first or last, and wedges may be used, if necessary, to get desired result. As the tree falls it closes down on its stump, as illustrated in *C*, making kick-back impossible. There being two flat surfaces together on the machine side of the tree, it would have to lift itself bodily and break its ties without pry or leverage to back-fall and injure man or machine.



SYSTEM OF UNDERCUTTING USED WITH ELECTRIC FELLING SAW.

"This leaves a square-ended log, as the waste in falling comes off of the stump. The construction of the machine makes possible the cutting closer to the ground than is practical or economical by hand methods. On land that is to be cleared for agriculture or horticulture, the low stumps left can be entirely banked over and char-pitted at a greatly reduced labor cost over high stumps."

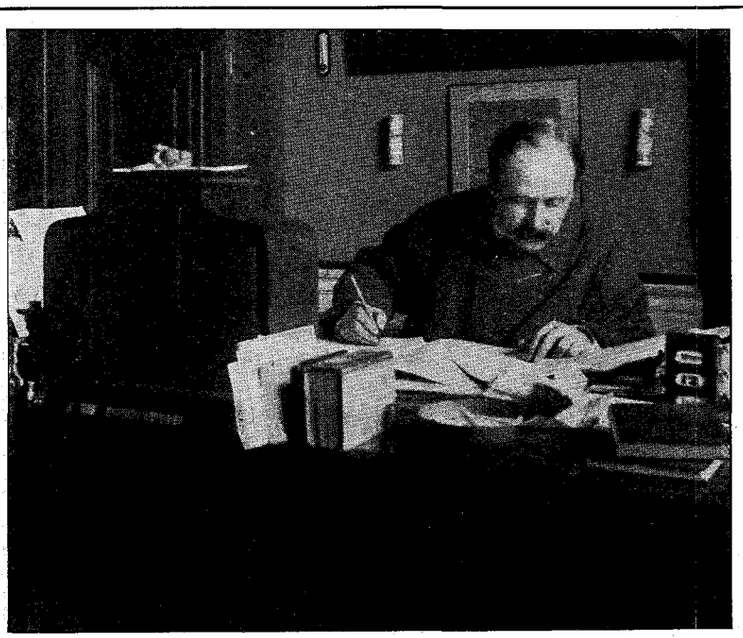
A STUDY OF COAL WITH THE X-RAY—The X-ray, among its other services to various kinds of analyses, now bids fair to solve some of the mysteries that have long puzzled students of the formation and constitution of coal. Radiography, we are told by *Cosmos* (Paris, August 1), abstracting an article from *L'Echo des Mines*, has recently been used to investigate the law of distribution of ash in coal. Says the paper named above:

"There are two or three kinds of ash in coals: first, the foreign matter carried by the wind or the rain into the forests that gave rise to the coal. Next there is the mineral matter that forms part of living plants. Finally, there is generally more or less mineral matter due to the formation of new compounds by the decomposition of the first two kinds of ash. The examination of coal with the X-rays will probably lead to a possible distinction between these three forms of ash, and will thus contribute to throw light on the formation of veins."

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

"THE LAST OF THE MELODISTS"

THERE IS NO CITY outside France where the death of Jules Massenet will mean so much as to New Orleans. Such is the claim made by *The Times-Democrat* of that city, because, as it asserts, "there is no city outside of French territory where Massenet's 'oeuvre' has been known so fully; where so great a number of his works have been performed so many times, so well, and to such appreciative audiences." This city, which is really a home of French opera, can perhaps justifiably say that "it is but recently that so spectacular an operatic center as New York has come to appreciate Massenet, an one has not to go back many years to remember when the Metropolitan critics were belittling such a chiseled gem as 'La Navarraise,' and found no beauty in 'Hérodiade.'" The composer's death on August 13 seems to have set going a little contest of rivalry in appreciation. If the Metropolitan Opera House were being built to-day, says the Brooklyn *Eagle*, it is more than likely that the name of Massenet would displace one of the French one-opera men in the inscription over the proscenium arch now reading "Mozart, Gluck, Verdi, Wagner, Bizet, Gounod." Yet it is not in this house that Massenet has been most honored. The Newark *News* rightly declares that "it is to the eccentric Oscar Hammerstein that credit is due for acquainting American music lovers with Massenet," for "until Mary Garden and Maurice Renaud came, singing 'Thaïs' at the Manhattan Opera House, Massenet was known here through 'Le Cid' and 'La Navarraise' almost exclusively." *The News* comments on the strange prophetic gifts of critics after remarking that Adolph Jullien wrote of the two last-named operas in the first edition of Grove's Dictionary that "neither has left a permanent mark":



JULES MASSENET,

The composer of twenty operas who "had come to seem as much a part of France as the Colonne Vendôme or the Tour Eiffel."

"Yet, strange to say, the permanence of their mark has been growing ever since, and while musical critics doubt that any of Massenet's work will be classed among the compositions that retain their popularity after the author's death, this practical consideration must not be forgotten—they keep their place after a considerable distance and time."

Mr. Hammerstein calls Massenet "the last of the great melodists," perhaps forgetting Puccini for the moment. He also pays tribute to the Frenchman's dramatic power in a letter to the New York *Times*, saying:

"While other composers of the day are striving for unusual orchestral effects and strange combinations of instruments he was writing melody. It seems to me that most opera composers write for musicians. Massenet wrote for the public.

"The fact of the matter is that he wrote from the heart. He had a great fund of melody in his soul, and it had to come out. He could have continued to write for some time to come. To compose had become a function with him like breathing or eating for the ordinary person. Some of his latest operas contained a great deal of his best work, perhaps his best. It is certain that he will live, that Massenet's works will be heard all over the world for a long time to come.

"That is why the public likes Massenet's music—because it is melodious. Debussy is only harmony; Strauss invents strange combinations of instruments and makes weird dramatic effects. The other modern composers seem bent on imitating Debussy or Strauss. Massenet went on writing melody. His orchestration is often simple. Consider the celebrated 'Meditation' from 'Thaïs.' There is scarcely any background—just enough for the melody in the violin to float upon. And everybody remembers it and carries it away in his heart and mind. . . . Massenet is now considered one of the popular operatic composers in this country. 'Thaïs' is an important feature in the modern repertory. So is 'Le Jongleur.' 'Manon' at last has come into its own in this country. It is probable that 'Werther,' which is full of charming melody, could be revived here now.

"Like Maeterlinck, Massenet had no interest in anything he had written, once it was written. He sent his scores to the publishers and then forgot them. New melodies seethed in his brain.

"I spoke of Massenet's wonderful gift of melody. He had another gift which has made his operas unusually successful. He knew to what books he could hang his special kind of music. Almost without exception his librettos are works sure to be successful in the theater and at the same time are of a character consistent with the style of music he wrote. Men who wrote books for him knew what he wanted. Often he suggested the subject and treatment himself.

"Women played a large part in his life and in his music. He wrote operas for many of them. That was the tribute he paid to their beauty and charm. He was unerring in his instinct, and as 'Thaïs' and 'Esclarmonde' fitted Sibyl Sanderson, so 'Sapho' fitted Emma Calvé and 'Don Quichotte' fitted Lucy Arbell.

"He must have been immensely rich. The Society of Authors and Composers is making it easier for the French composer to live. Many good works have died because all the composer wanted was a production. These obscure men saw their operas put on the stage, and then perished in a garret. There have been few Rossinis, Donizettis, Wagners, Meyerbeers, and Verdis. I say that Massenet belongs to this number."

The Times-Democrat indulges in this reminiscence:

"Like most intellectual composers, Massenet had an uphill struggle, for, while a master of melody when he wished, he was not willing to make his appeal by that superficiality. Imprest with the new harmonic idea, he became its advocate and helped it on until younger men, his pupils, Charpentier, Leroux, Bruneau, and the rest, took up the task and carried the work farther. And yet none of these of the younger generation possest the indefatigable energy and infinite resources of the master who, not satisfied with composing the operas, preparing and directing their first performances, actually trained the voices that were

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

to sing them, exerting something of a Svengali influence upon their talents. Opera-goers of twenty years ago will remember the beautiful California soprano, Sibyl Sanderson, who under the spell of Massenet flashed into prominence as a lyrical genius, singing 'Esclarmonde' and other rôles written for her especial range and quality of voice.

"A few years later the songstress toured without Massenet's guidance and magnetism, and, failing, died broken-hearted, tho still in the prime of her youth and beauty. This is but one of many instances.

"Last winter New Orleans heard Massenet's 'Don Quichotte,' and found beneath the humorous theme an undertone of sadness that many resented. People went to laugh and were offended when they found tears in the corners of their eyes. Was it not that old Massenet, who had made thousands laugh at *Guillot de Morfontaine*, and the fat cook in 'Le Jongleur de Notre Dame,' had begun to feel the dignity and sorrow that are in old age and could not make sport of one whose only fault was in having outlived his time?

"This winter will be one of Massenet revivals and festivals in France, but alas! it seems as if New Orleans might not be able to pay her share of operatic respects."

Massenet produced his first work, "La Grand-Tante," in 1867. This was followed by "Marie Madeleine" in 1872, "Les Erinnyes" in 1874, and "Eve" in 1875. His first success came in 1877, which triumph, ranking him "among the greatest of living composers for the stage," is described in his own words in the New York *Evening Post:*

"One day in 1876 I was walking on the boulevards when I met Halanzier, who at that time was the director of the Opéra. 'I have heard your "Marie Madeleine" and your "Eve,"' he said to me. 'As you can write like that, why don't you write an opera? 'But I have written an opera,' I said. 'I have a complete opera in my drawer at home.' 'You must let me hear it,' he said. I was dumfounded, but at last managed to stammer out, 'What! I? I? My opera? How can I waste your time like that?' 'I tell you I want to hear your opera. Bring it to my house to-morrow.' Well, next day, it was July 9, 1876, I went to Halanzier's house on the Place Vendôme, together with Louis Gaibert, who had written the libretto, and found Halanzier waiting for me, and the piano ready. So I sat down and played and sang the first act right through. Then I stopt, waiting to hear what he would say. 'But that isn't all,' he cried. So I played and sang the second act, and then the third, and so on till it was finished. Halanzier had never said a word. I thought that his silence meant disapproval, and, exhausted with fatigue, I picked up my music and was about to go away, when Halanzier said: 'You must leave me your opera.' I could hardly believe my ears. 'What,' I cried, 'you mean to say that?' 'There's your contract,' said the director, holding out his hand.

"That opera was my 'Le Roi de Lahore.' It was produced at the Opéra in the following year with considerable success. My next première was one of the painful experiences of a very happy life. That was in the first performance in 1880, at the Opéra, of my one-act 'La Vierge.' It was given at one of the Opéra concerts, at which I myself conducted the orchestra. It was a great failure, and was hooted. The second performance was, however, a great triumph. That evening was one of the happiest evenings of my life. Vaucorbeil wanted me to give a third performance, but I refused, and said that I preferred to rest on my laurels. Krauss was very admirable in her part. 'La Vierge' has since been frequently produced, and always with success. 'The Last Sleep of the Virgin,' a morceau taken from this piece, is very popular in America, and frequently figures on the programs of the Thomas concerts."

His further history is thus comprest:

"At Christmas in 1881 Massenet went to Brussels to produce 'Hérodiade' at the Monnaie, and it was not until more than two years later that 'Manon' was given with great éclat at the Paris Opéra Comique. On November 30, 1885, all Paris assembled at the first performance of 'Le Cid'; in 1886 Massenet provided the music for Sardou's play of 'Le Crocodile,' and in the spring of 1889 'Esclarmonde' was launched at the Opéra Comique. Two years later he returned to the Grand Opéra with 'Le Mage,' which excited as much admiration as 'Le Cid' or 'Le Roi de Lahore.' This was in turn succeeded by 'Werther' and 'Le Carillon,' both produced at the Imperial Opera, Vienna. Then followed 'Thaïs' in 1894; 'La Navarraise,' in the same year; 'Sapho,' in 1897; 'Cendrillon,' in 1899; 'Griselidis,' in 1901; 'Le Jongleur de Notre Dame,' in 1902; 'Cherubin,' in 1905, and 'Ariane,' in 1906."

THE STORY OF GRANT'S MEMOIRS

IT WAS the chance remark of the late R. W. Gilder, overheard by Mark Twain, that led to the building up of the fine fortune for General Grant's family as the return from the sale of his "Memoirs." It appears, in the September instalment of Albert Bigelow Paine's life of Mark Twain, running in *Harper's*, that the humorist himself was the first to suggest to General Grant that he should write the story of his life. The General smilingly put the suggestion aside at the time, but returned to the idea after the failure of the Wall Street firm of Grant & Ward. The old warrior was already suffering with the malady against which he fought to complete the written work, when his determination was taken, and it was the report of this latter fact that Mark Twain heard Mr. Gilder express. "Clemens was in the habit of calling on Grant now and then to smoke a cigar," says Mr. Paine, "and he dropt in next morning to find out just how far the book idea had developed and what were the plans for publication." Mr. Paine continues the narrative:

"He found the General and his son, Colonel Fred Grant, discussing some memoranda, which turned out to be a proposition for the book publication of his memoirs. Clemens asked to be allowed to look over the proposed terms, and when he had done so he said:

" 'General, the terms proposed in this contract indicate that the publishers expect to sell five, possibly ten thousand copies. A book from your hand, telling the story of your life and battles, should sell not less than a quarter of a million, perhaps twice that sum. It should be sold only by subscription, and you are entitled to double the royalty here proposed. I do not believe it is to your interest to conclude this contract without careful thought and investigation. Write to the American Publishing Company at Hartford [the firm afterward known as C. L. Webster & Co., publishers of Mark Twain's books] and see what they will do for you.'

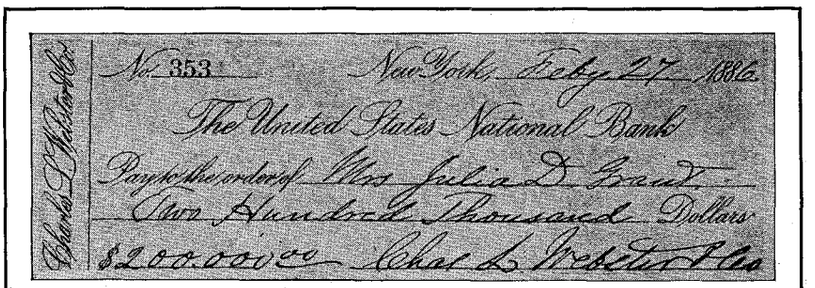
"But Grant demurred. He said that, all things being equal, the book ought to go to the man who had first suggested it to him. Clemens spoke up:

" 'General, if that is so, it belongs to *me*.'

"Grant did not understand until Clemens recalled to him how he had urged him in that former time to write his memoirs—had plead with him, agreeing to superintend the book's publication. Then he said:

"'General, I am publishing my own book, and by the time yours is ready it is quite possible that I shall have the best-equipped subscription establishment in the country. If you will place your book with my firm—and I feel that I have at least an equal right in the consideration—I will pay you 20 per cent. of the list price, or, if you prefer, I will give you 70 per cent. of the net returns, and I will pay all office expenses out of my 30 per cent.'

"General Grant was really grieved at this proposal. It seemed


No. 353
New York, Feby 27 1886
The United States National Bank
Pay to the order of Mrs Julia D. Grant
Three Hundred Thousand Dollars
$300.000.00
Chas L. Webster & Co

THE LARGEST CHECK FOR BOOK ROYALTIES EVER DRAWN.

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

to him that here was a man who was offering to bankrupt himself out of pure philanthropy.

"Clemens said:

" 'General, I have my check-book with me. I will draw you a check now for $25,000 for the first volume of your memoirs, and will add a like amount for each volume you may write as an advance royalty payment, and your royalties will continue right along when this amount has been reached.'

"Colonel Fred Grant now joined in urging that matters be delayed, at least until more careful inquiry concerning the possibilities of publishing could be made."

The contract for the publication of General Grant's life was officially closed February 27, 1885, and work was begun upon the book.

"He had a superb memory and worked rapidly. Webster & Co. offered to supply him with a stenographer, and this proved a great relief. Sometimes he dictated as many as ten thousand words at a sitting. It was reported at the time, and it has been stated since, that Grant did not write the 'Memoirs' himself, but only made notes which were expanded by others. But this is not true. General Grant wrote or dictated every word of the story himself, then had the manuscript read aloud to him, and made his own revisions. He wrote against time, for he knew that the disease from which he suffered was fatal. Fortunately the lease of life granted him was longer than he had hoped for, tho the last chapters were written when he could no longer speak, and when weakness and suffering made the labor a heavy one indeed; but he never flinched or faltered, never at any time suggested that the work be finished by another hand.

"Early in April General Grant's condition became very alarming, and on the night of the 3d it was believed he could not survive until morning. But he was not yet ready to surrender. He rallied and renewed his task—feebly at first, but more perseveringly as each day seemed to bring a little added strength—or perhaps it was only resolution. Now and then he appeared deprest as to the quality of his product. Once Colonel Fred Grant suggested to Clemens that if he could encourage the General a little it might be worth while. Clemens had felt always such a reverence and awe for the great soldier that he had never dreamed of complimenting his literature.

" 'I was as much surprized as Columbus' cook could have been to learn that Columbus wanted his opinion as to how Columbus was doing his navigating.'

"He did not hesitate to give it, however, and with a clear conscience. Grant wrote as he had fought, with a simple, straightforward dignity, with a style that is not a style at all, but the very absence of it, and therefore the best of all literary methods."

Within two months after the agents had gone to work canvassing for the "Grant Memoirs"—which is to say by the 1st of May, 1885—orders for sixty thousand sets had been received, and on that day Mark Twain made a memorandum estimate of the number of books that the country would require, figuring the grand total at three hundred thousand sets of two volumes each. Then he added:

"If these chickens should really hatch according to my account, General Grant's royalties will amount to $420,000 and will make the largest single check ever paid an author in the world's history. Up to the present time the largest one ever paid was to Macaulay on his 'History of England,' £20,000. If I pay the General in silver coin at $12 per pound, it will weigh seventeen tons."

The General was removed to Mt. McGregor, near the Catskills, in the summer of that year, and the work went on. To this place Mark Twain was summoned:

"He went immediately, and remained several days. The resolute old commander was very feeble by this time. It was three months since he had been believed to be dying, yet he was still alive, still at work, tho he could no longer speak. He was adding, here and there, a finishing-touch to his manuscript, writing with effort on small slips of paper containing but a few words each. His conversation was carried on in the same way. Mark Twain brought back a little package of those precious slips, and some of them are still preserved.

"On one of these slips is written:

" 'There is much more that I could do if I was a well man. I do not write quite so clearly as I could if well. If I could read it over myself many little matters of anecdote and incident would suggest themselves to me.'

"On another:

" 'Have you seen any portion of the second volume? It is up to the end, or nearly so. As much more work as I have done to-day will finish it. I have worked faster than if I had been well. I have used my three boys and a stenographer.'

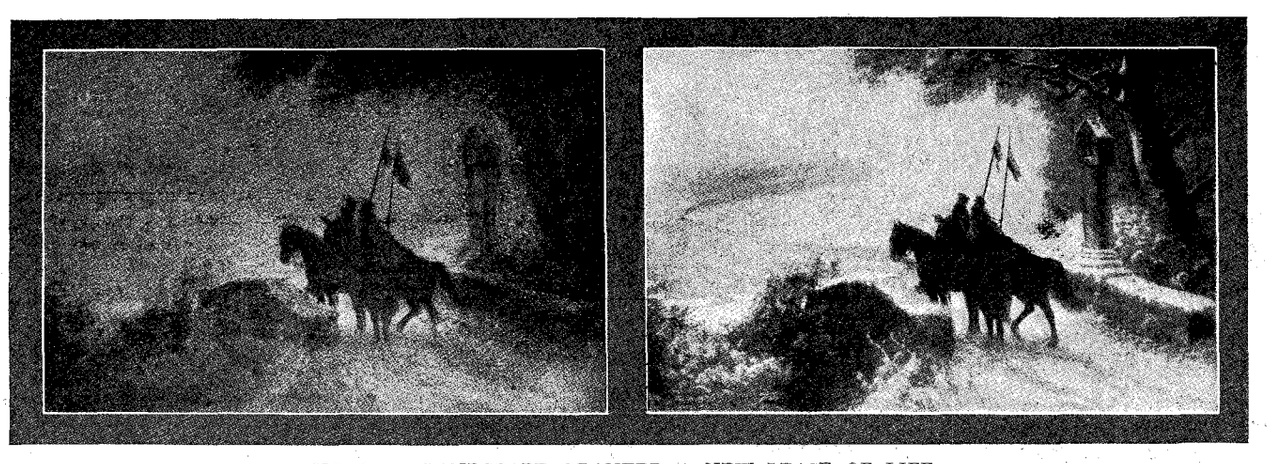
"And on still another:

" 'If I could have two weeks of strength I could improve it very much. As I am, however, it will have to go about as it is with verifications by the boys and by suggestions which will enable me to make a point clear here and there.'

"Certainly no campaign was ever conducted with a braver heart. As long as his fingers could hold a pencil he continued at his task. Once he asked if any estimate could now be made of what portion would accrue to his family from the publication. Clemens' prompt reply that more than one hundred thousand sets had been sold, and that already the amount of his share, secured by safe bonds, exceeded $150,000, seemed to give him deep comfort. Clemens told him that the country was as yet not one-third canvassed, and that without doubt the return would be twice as much more by the end of the year. Grant made no further inquiry, and probably never again mentioned the subject to any one.

"When Clemens left, General Grant was sitting fully drest, with a shawl about his shoulders, pencil and paper beside him. It was a picture that would never fade from the memory. In a later memorandum Mark Twain says:

" 'I then believed he would live several months. He was still adding little perfecting details to his book and preface among



NO. 1. A LANDSCAPE GRANTED A NEW LEASE OF LIFE.

This picture was injured by fire, but the blisters were removed by oil and the painting touched up.

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

NO. 2. REVEALING UNSUSPECTED BEAUTIES.

The canvas was badly torn and colors faded, but much detail emerged from obscurity when the picture was restored.

other things. He was entirely through a few days later. Since then the lack of any strong interest to employ his mind has enabled the tedious weariness to kill him. I think his book kept him alive several months. He was a very great man—and superlatively good.'

"This note was made July 23, 1885, at 10 A.M., on receipt of the news that General Grant was dead.

"In the end more than three hundred thousand sets of two volumes each were sold, and between four hundred and twenty and four hundred and fifty thousand dollars was paid to Mrs. Grant. The first check of two hundred thousand dollars, drawn February 27, 1886, remains the largest single royalty check in history. Mark Twain's prophecy had been almost exactly verified."

OLD MASTERS RESTORED

NOW AND THEN one hears of a Rembrandt or a Raphael turning up in an out-of-the-way junk-shop, bought for a song by the unsuspicious dealer in old and unconsidered trifles and brought forth to the light of the connoisseur's day to earn a rich profit for the fortunate finder. How is it that these gems emerge from the grime with which age has withered them? A writer in *Ueber Land und Meer* (Stuttgart) introduces us to a Hamburg painter, J. Schwarz, who, besides being an artist himself, is one of the most skilful of restorers, holding the official title to the well-known Weber Gallery in that city. Reproductions of interesting examples from his atelier are shown with the article, besides which, the writer, Adolf Goetz, gives some practical advice to all picture owners regarding the care of their treasures. After remarking that all pictures are inevitably subject to deterioration in time through atmospheric influences, and that any picture which is never washed or revarnished must grow dull and faded, he states that it is quite possible for the layman to do much to preserve his pictures without calling on the services of the professional restorer. If these be required, however, they must be the most expert obtainable. A tyro may inflict irreparable damage. He continues:

"In order to wash a picture that has suffered through age, smoke, or atmospheric influences we make use of tepid water, a soft sponge, and a soap quite free of alkali. When the picture has been carefully washed it is rubbed dry with a well-wrung-out new chamois skin. Afterward it must stand for two or three hours before it is treated with the picture varnish which can be bought in any color-shop. This is applied in a thin layer with a large and not too stiff brush.

"The layman should avoid further treatment of valuable pictures. Cracks, burns, the 'dying' or 'petering out' of the colors, 'running,' etc., can be handled only by the skilled restaurator."

This expert has numerous and varied methods of operation. In gross injuries, such as the destruction of a portion of the canvas or the obliteration of colors, the former must be patched by a skilled hand, and the latter painted in by a competent artist. For the general defacements due to age, weather-stains, cracking, peeling, etc., certain mechanical and chemical processes are made use of, varying according to the individual needs of each picture. Such formulas vary also with each restorer, and their details are usually guarded jealously as valuable trade secrets.

A good idea of the general mode of procedure may be gained, however, from the account given of the restoration of two pictures, photographs of which, "before and after taking," we reproduce.

No. 1 was injured by fire. It was not only badly blistered, but many details of the painting seemed to have been destroyed. It was first treated by the application of grease or oil until the blisters were flattened out properly, and then touched up or repainted where needed by an experienced artist. The operation was tedious but successful.

No. 2 offered a task even more difficult. This was an allegorical landscape over two hundred years old. It was very badly torn, and the colors had completely faded into a dingy and indistinguishable obscurity. This shows the success of the Schwarz treatment.

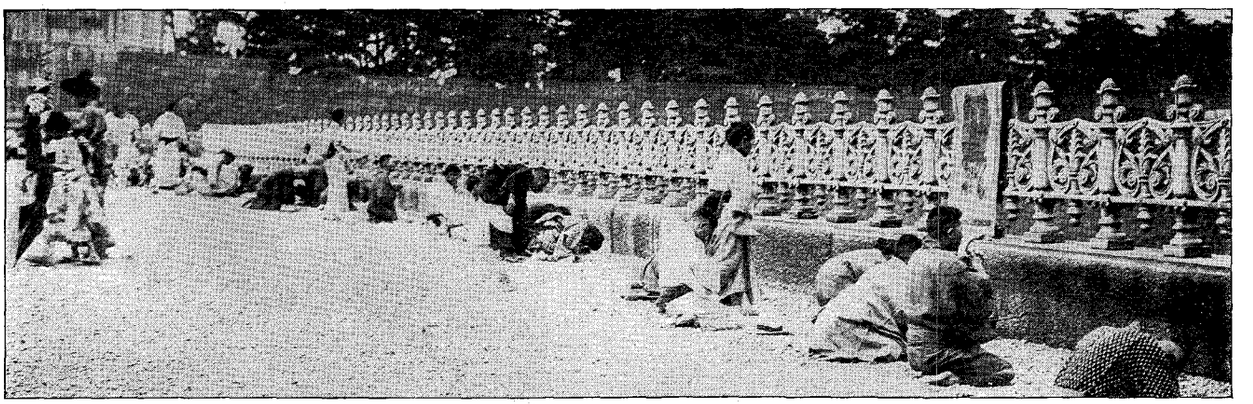
"In order to obtain the result the oil varnish was first revived by the Pettenkofer process, that is, by exposure to cold alcohol vapor. It was then removed. The cracks were first removed so far as possible by the action of the vapor and an ether mixture; afterward the application of oil and pressure caused them completely to disappear. The picture was then revived by a special varnish invented by this restorer and tested by him in practise.

"During the operation there came into view certain figures which had previously been entirely invisible. When the pictures look gray, whether this arises from neglect or because they have never been washed nor received new varnish, they look faded and colorless. But the proper chemical procedure and clever touching up may admirably restore canvases apparently ruined."

One of the pictures successfully restored by Schwarz is a genuine Hondekoeter found by a Dutch woman in the chicken-house of a Mecklenburg estate!

Caution is offered to the would-be wise, however, in this connection, lest one comes to share the unavailing regrets of the man who peeled off the lineaments of a lovely lady of unknown lineage, hoping to find a hidden masterpiece, only to find an ugly female having neither fame nor beauty!—*Translation made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED



PRAYING FOR THE EMPEROR'S LIFE BEFORE THE IMPERIAL PALACE.

"On the last night, when all hope seemed past, the scenes in front of the palace were such as can find no parallel in history."

JAPAN IN HER DARKEST HOUR

THE OPINION, wherever held, that the Japanese as a people are not much given to religion received a shock in the scenes enacted during the dying hours of the Mikado. "Unprecedented in the history of Japanese patriotism and devotion" is the phrase used by a special correspondent of the New York *Evening Post* to describe the anxiety of the nation, which "grew until it became a universal passion, if not a frenzy." At all hours of the day and night "crowds of people could be seen wending their way to shrines, temples, and churches to offer prayer for the imperial patient's recovery." We read:

"In front of the great temples prayers in giant ideographs were sent up on high banners for the people to have a definite petition to offer on their arrival before the altar. All class of people, old and young, made up the throngs presenting petitions to the national gods.

"One little girl, approaching the shrine, severed her long, beautiful black tresses from her head and laid them as an offering of sacrifice on the altar of the temple. Five men standing before a shrine offered a prayer written with their own blood. Hundreds of the more superstitious and fanatical of the community, disrobing themselves, ran from temple to temple, and at each altar had the priests pour cold water over their naked bodies in token of purification and humiliation before being fit to offer effective prayers for the afflicted sovereign.

"As the melancholy days passed, and encouraging reports gradually gave way to less satisfactory news, the grief of the multitudes seemed almost to pass bounds. Every day saw great numbers of men, women, and children, high and low, rich and poor, assembled on the grounds in front of the imperial palace gates, prostrate on the gravel in prayer toward the chamber of the dying Emperor. But on the last night, when all hope seemed past, the scenes in front of the palace were such as can find no parallel in history.

"All through the intense heat of a humid summer day the crowds continued to gather in prostration toward the sick-room. By the evening more than 100,000 people had massed themselves before the bridge known as *nijubashi*, leading to the precincts of the palace, until the whole vast space under the ancient pine trees within the moats was covered with a silent, surging multitude.

"As night drew on the imperial household authorities hoisted a lantern over the sick-chamber to indicate the imperial presence; and in that direction the whole concourse of people turned their faces and prostrated themselves in prayer. What a moment it was! Every one knew the Emperor was about breathing his last. Down upon the moving shadowy mass shone a fair, sad moon. The silence was but accentuated by the soft murmurous echo of numberless voices in united prayer; and the sound was as the motion of many waters.

"One could but move among them, even tho to do so seemed profane. It was a moment when even the most irreligious must assume an attitude of devotion. Was ever the ruler of a nation loved so?

"Hundreds of little mothers with tiny babies on their backs leading other of their children by the hand and showing them how to kneel and pray for the passing Emperor; teachers with their classes, the divinity students of the various Buddhist colleges in their strange costumes, squads of soldiers and sailors, crowds of merchants, artizans, and toilers of every kind, who had closed up shop, abandoned business or toil to give the night to the sad vigil on behalf of the ruler who had given them modern freedom and made the new Japan—what a scene it was, that swaying mass of dark human forms in the light of the pale moon under the ancient pines encircled by the weird stone walls of the moat, centuries old! Water was placed at the gates between the

DEVOTEES AT A SHRINE.

"Much as the late sovereign did for his country during his long and brilliant reign, now, elevated to a position of deity, he can and will do more than ever."

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

moat walls, so that those entering could pour it over their hands in purification before joining in the devotion of the multitude."

It is said that some one attempted to take a flashlight of this night scene and he was "set upon and mobbed, a policeman getting badly hurt in an effort to save the profane adventurer." The lantern finally disappeared to give warning that the Emperor was no more.

"But the prayers did not cease, nor will they do so; for in Japan all past Emperors are still living, and are among the chief deities of the nation. Much as the late sovereign did for his country during his long and brilliant reign, now, elevated to a position of deity, he can, and will, do more than ever for the good of fair Japan. Such is the faith of the entire nation."

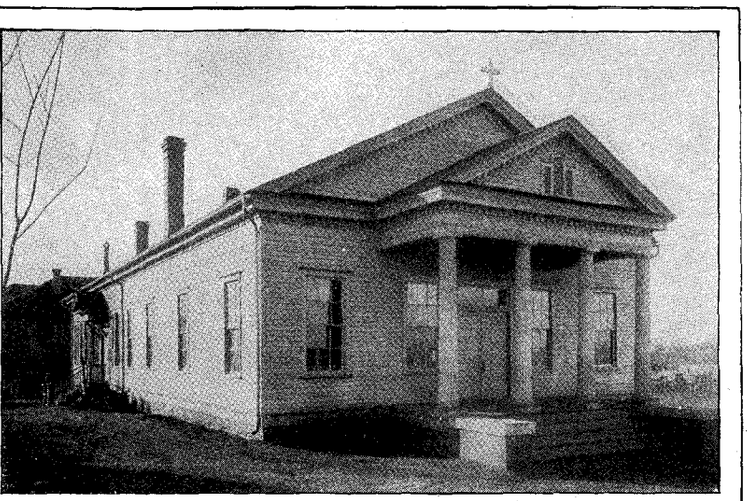
SOCIAL RELIGION IN THE SOUTH

ONE-FIFTH of the white population of South Carolina is transplanted from the hills and remote sections to the centers that hold the textile works. The sister States of North Carolina and Georgia follow closely with a population of the same class. They are native Americans all, of Anglo-Saxon origin, and some from families that can be traced to "the best blood of the nation." A fruitful field they furnish for the social-settlement worker, according to the experiences detailed by the Rev. Henry Disbrow Phillips, who is director of settlement work in one of the factory communities. They are a people "sensitive, phlegmatic, and suspicious," he declares in the course of an account of his work in *The Churchman* (New York).

The community of 3,500 persons on the outskirts of La Grange, Georgia, where the director began work five years ago, is one of the South's numerous settlements of textile workers. The clergyman was struck by the inability of the people to adjust themselves to their new environment after coming to the town from mountain homes or isolated farms. The three churches in the place held bimonthly meetings and occasional revival services, he recounts, but "had practically little effect upon the every-day living of the people." An anecdote of a North Georgia mill-town is given as one instance of the mill operatives' neglected education in the use of opportunities:

"The company, attempting to make the village attractive, installed a water-works system. The inspector of premises upon making his rounds asked to see the bathroom in one of the cottages. He was told that it was all right. Seeing that the tub was hidden by a 'patch-quilt,' he drew back the cover and to his great astonishment found a 300-pound hog 'salted down' for the winter."

Nothing short of personal service—"advice and direction born of friendship and sympathy"—will suffice for this situation, the writer declares:



Courtesy of "The Churchman," New York.

THE SOUTHERN MISSION HOUSE,
Where all the activities of the settlement center.

"The operative must have the sympathetic and friendly guidance of the best in our modern Christian civilization brought to bear upon his whole life—in the home as well as in the mill. . . . If left to himself, the old story of 'factory life'—degeneration in body, mind, and morals—is retold in the life of the 'second and third generation in the mill.' His relief—the development of character—can not be effected solely by philanthropic agencies. To whitewash a house is one thing, but to instil in a man a desire to keep it whitewashed is an additional process. His environment may be improved—as in most cases it has been by the move to the mill—but help must come from without and from above, the Christian religion finding expression in social activity."

Far from being found wanting, religion is present as the point of contact through which the average operative can most easily be reached. Director Phillips even charges that religious doctrine has in many instances under his observation been overharsh in discipline. He says that after looking at the serious faces of the people who have recently found their way to the mill, one would naturally wonder if they ever laughed:

"Their outlook has been so limited, their existence so hard, together with a familiarity with Puritanic preaching, which decried all forms of pleasure, that many have felt that a gospel of good cheer was no part of religion. Recently I went to call on old Mrs. Hooper—I say old, for she looks seventy, tho she is not yet fifty—and saw on the table a magazine from our library. She said that she could not read, but enjoyed looking at the pictures. I asked if her daughter, Sallie Lou, ever read her any of the jokes in it, whereupon she deliberately spat in the fire and looked at me as tho half shocked at the suggestion of such frivolity. 'Naw,' she said, in her drawl. 'What good is a joke? It—don't do—nuthin'—but—make—yer laugh.'"

The La Grange settlement, from the first, found its most important services in the field of the intensely "practical." It began with sewing lessons, a kindergarten, and a night-school. The mill owners

Courtesy of "The Churchman," New York.

CHILDREN OF THE PUREST AMERICAN BLOOD.
They are taught sewing, hymns, and games.

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

became interested and gave two acres of ground, three-quarters of the cost of a plant, and contributed checks for the support of more women workers. The mission-house became a social center—a place to play, read, learn, and be entertained. The settlement employees advise on how to save money, keep house in scientific fashion, nurse the sick, and kindred topics. The director explains:

"The people naturally resent being patronized and have the strong American traits of pride and independence. They can be led or persuaded to great lengths when confidence is placed, but to force or drive them is impossible. To foster this independence and basis of good citizenship nothing is given without some return on their part. The settlement but gives direction—whether in the proper treatment of defective children, counsel to parents of unruly boys and girls or in cases of poor domestic economy, and strives to arouse the spirit of mutual help in time of need."

The latest development of the plan is the opening of a training-school for settlement workers in connection with other activities.

THE SUPERSTITION OF DRINK

MEN DRINK LIQUOR because they are in the thrall of a "superstition that is false" and "a superstition that is deadly." So says the writer of a new form of temperance lecture, who for the moment lays less emphasis upon the moral side of the question and examines it from the psychological. Men drink because they are still imprest by beliefs descended from the days of sacrificial worship, when the libation or outpouring of liquors was a way of propitiating the gods. When liquor was universally regarded as a life-giver, man offered it to his deities as something helpful, joyous, and invigorating. The Rev. Joseph Henry Crooker, writing for the July *American Journal of Sociology*, declares that present customs and beliefs about treating, pledging with a drink, toasts at banquets, and "bracers" are superstitions from the sacrificial system of antiquity; that there is no real need for liquor and that the intelligence that long ago put a stop to animal sacrifice ought to banish without further delay "this associated superstition respecting liquor, that it is a life-giver." These "modern sacrifices to Bacchus in the saloon" are far worse in many ways than the ancient animal sacrifices, the writer thinks, "because they do an immense amount of injury to the drinker, to his family and friends, to the state, and to his descendants, whereas the sacrificial altars represented little more than a foolish waste of effort and treasure."

The psychology of "treating" is explained in this wise—the primitive mind argued that if the "life-giver" produces friendship between man and his god it ought to be the most appropriate means of expressing and cultivating good will among men:

"The guest must obviously be given what is best. The greatest distinction that could be bestowed upon him was to present him what was offered to nourish the life of God; what would most increase his own life. Therefore whenever the stranger came, whenever men met and wished to display friendly feelings, the cup was passed."

For similar reasons liquor came to be used in many ceremonial ways, the argument continues:

"Great undertakings, solemn occasions, and sacred events needed the witnessing presence and approval of some deity. This association of sanctity, insuring divine sanction and human obligation, must be secured by sacrifice. A covenant between men must be sealed by bringing God near through an offering of wine: that which sustains life, human and divine. Hence, liquor was used to solemnize compacts between individuals and tribes, the passing of the cup from lip to lip symbolizing the common obligation. At marriage, birth, and death, the drinking of liquor seemed the proper thing to do, as it was preeminently the supreme life-giver. Here is the psychological explanation of the habit of drinking one's health at banquets; also of the custom of baptizing the bow of the new ship with wine."

The writer thinks that it was probably later that the "specifically hygienic" uses of drink became prominent. Resort has been made to liquor to cure all diseases, real or imaginary, and to resist cold or heat or to prepare for great exertion, he observes. His argument about the probable date of the approval of drink's medicinal properties runs:

"At the animistic stage of human culture, when every form of sickness was attributed to the invasion of the body or mind by evil spirits, very naturally resort was made to the master spirit residing in liquors, in order to drive out these disease demons. Even the name 'spirits' by which alcohol is known carries us back to this ancient state of mind."

In modern times a keen observer, sitting in a hotel lobby and watching the stream of men pass by him into the bar-room, will distinguish two main classes of saloon patrons, the author relates—"those who drink for hospitality and fellowship" and a "succession of less sociable drinkers, most numerous about the middle of the forenoon and the afternoon," who feel they need a "bracer." A scene that is characterized as frequent among the sociable drinkers is described and explained in this wise:

"Two old friends meet and cordially shake hands and begin to talk of old times. Soon a third person is introduced and at once there is sufficient social momentum to cause one of the party to suggest, 'Let's take something.' So off they go to the bar. And here the social instinct finding vent in a long-established custom of drinking, conversation flows freely with the liquor and all soon separate with a sense of satisfaction. Mere appetite has here played no important part, while no sinful or vicious intent has been present—simply a common form of sociability sanctioned by long usage and rooted in ancient beliefs associated with sacrificial worship, tho this connection was long since forgotten. The custom survives, chiefly, because of the social warmth which finds expression in it, in which also operates the desire to give a friend something that will nourish his life, in the belief that liquor is a great life-giver—a 'superstition,' but still active among us."

The unsociables, too, are quoted as saying "that they do not care for the taste of the stuff." They are only "self-deceived" in thinking that drink is a "life-giver." On this the author comments: "What we know is that instead of making the nerves strong and steady, liquor weakens or paralyzes them." He adduces from medical testimony, the observations of insurance companies, railway managers, explorers and generals, and some recent physiological and psychological experiments that alcohol is really not a life-giver but a life-destroyer. Finally:

"Intoxication is not increase of life, but putting the reins into the hands of the animal within us. Liquor changes the character by paralyzing the best and highest in us. It puts the real man to sleep. He is not there. This inhibition produced by alcohol is what makes its use so harmful and so dangerous. It tends to strike down all the finer products of culture and civilization. It is more than merely a life-destroyer, for it destroys the higher life and puts the spirit in subjection to the brutish. Therefore, we deal here, not only with a superstition that is false, but with a superstition that is deadly.

"There is another phase of this subject which must be mentioned. . . . A serious part of the general effect of alcohol upon brain and mind is that it inhibits or paralyzes the higher faculties, which are the later products of evolution, and therefore more easily influenced. The brain centers associated with our more animal life are older and more hardy, with greater power of resistance. Those associated with our more human qualities, such as modesty, discretion, and moral feelings, are newer, less resolute, and more susceptible to derangement. As a result, when alcohol is taken into the system, its destructive power is first felt by these higher nerve centers. The restraining influences of good manners and good morals are swept aside or inhibited. And left without these checks and balances, the merely animal impulses come to mastery, so that a man in his cups becomes boastful, obscene, beastly. He does things for which he has to apologize the next day."

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

MR. SMALLEY'S SECOND SERIES OF ANGLO-AMERICAN MEMOIRS*

Reviewed for THE LITERARY DIGEST by
JEANNETTE L. GILDER

MANY years ago when most of us were younger than we are to-day, Mr. George W. Smalley was the London correspondent of the New York *Tribune*, and I do not hesitate to say that of all the London correspondents of New York papers whose letters I have read, there were none equal to those signed "G. W. S." Mr. Smalley was a conservative and I think it was *The Evening Post* that dubbed him the "Old Tory Squire." I do not believe he objected to this title, for Mr. Smalley is, and always has been, and I hope always will be, a conservative. He is conservative even in small matters. When *The Critic* was published as a weekly some years ago it was decided by a vote of the subscribers to have the pages cut. Mr. Smalley was not one of those who voted for this then innovation, so every week he came himself to get his copy with untrimmed edges. This not only showed a conservative taste but it showed, what greatly pleased my brother and me, that he liked *The Critic* well enough to take special pains to get his copy just as he wanted it.

In this second series of Mr. Smalley's Anglo-American Memoirs that I have before me, are many of the papers which were written in the form of letters to *The Tribune*. In his preface Mr. Smalley says all these papers are the work of the last year or two, but if I am not very much mistaken, I read what he has to say about Aimée Desclée and Sarah Bernhardt in his letters to *The Tribune* years ago. Of course they are amplified, but it was Mr. Smalley who introduced Sarah Bernhardt to the American public through his letters to *The Tribune* and who gave us our first authentic account of Henry Irving and what he was doing for the English stage.

In the present volume there are much more modern portraits than these. Among them are Chamberlain, Balfour, Lord Rosebery, Winston Churchill, Pierpont Morgan, Andrew Carnegie, Theodore Roosevelt, and others. Altogether there are thirty portraits of well-known men and women in this volume and I say, without hesitation, that no one could write more entertainingly, more picturesquely, or with a better knowledge of his subjects than Mr. Smalley has written in these memoirs. He has a gift for pen portraiture that few living writers have, and I may add that he wrote as carefully in his letters to *The Tribune* as he has for this book. It was a sad day for the readers of *The Tribune* when Mr. Smalley resigned from that journal and came to New York to represent the London *Times*. While his letters to *The Times* were most authoritative and interesting, they had not the quality that his letters to *The Tribune* had, because on the other side of the water he had more picturesque subjects to deal with. To tell the truth, he was more at home there!

All the portraits in this volume are interesting, but none has made a greater impression upon me than the ones about Desclée and Bernhardt.

Desclée never came to America and was only known to those who had not seen her abroad, by name. It was Mr. Smalley's good fortune to have seen her act and he found her the greatest of emotional actresses. One cannot read his sketch of this famous French actress without a longing to have seen her. Of her acting, he says:

"In technique, in range, in much else, Sara was superior to Desclée. But in temperament Desclée stood alone. She had passion and the power of expressing passion in a supreme degree. It was not men only who felt it. I once sat next a lady who saw Desclée as the *Princesse Georges* for the first time. This lady had, in fact, never seen her in anything. As the curtain went down on the first act she said:

"'I have never had an experience like this. When you told me what I was to expect I thought you must be in love with Desclée. But what you told me was nothing to what I feel.'

"Then a pause; then:

"'Whether you are in love with Desclée or not, I am. No man ever loved like that. No passion I have known or felt in any man or in myself is like Desclée's.'

"It was not, therefore, sexual, or not mainly so. It was a passion of the soul; not intellectual first of all, nor was the rendering of it an effort with which the mind had anything to do; nor did it depend on technique, or even on art. It was felt. It was passion and nothing else. The impression left on you was not that Desclée was trying to open her soul to you, but that she was trying to hide it; trying to suppress and moderate all this tumult of feeling. She never overstept the line. There was no extravagance of gesture nor distortion of the face. This was simply a woman in whom passion blazed and burned; who was in agony; who could not control it; who would not have told you of it if she could have helped it. And all the time there were unplumbed depths of emotion of which you were allowed to know nothing."

Poor Desclée, she had all Paris at her feet but she was not happy. She died at the age of thirty-three of a cruel malady that made her last days a tragedy.

In writing of public men, Mr. Smalley writes as a diplomat. He is cautious, but at the same time gives us intimate pictures without too much criticism. It is his endeavor to show us men and women who were making history as they were in social life, at home, rather than before the public. He describes them as he knew them and he knew them at their best. I sincerely hope that Mr. Smalley will have another volume of Anglo-American Memoirs to publish before long, for in these volumes he gives us a personal and social history of our own time as few writers could give it because very few have had his opportunities of studying public men and women at first hand. He has always been *persona grata* with public men, not only because of his agreeable personality, but because he has never been known to betray their confidence. They felt safe in his hands. I am glad that Mr. Smalley is putting these memoirs through the press during his lifetime when he may read his own proofs and be himself responsible for what he says. Literary executors are not always discreet.

LIVES OF FIVE FAMOUS MEN

I

McCabe, Joseph. Goethe, the Man and His Character. 8vo, pp. 378. Philadelphia: J. B. Lippincott Co. $4 net.

There are abundant materials for writing the life of the great author of *Faust*. In this respect Goethe has the advantage of Shakespeare. Goethe's letters and his autobiographies furnish a rich field for the didactic taste of the historian. In this respect the bard of Avon is perhaps unfortunate. We know little or nothing about Shakespeare, but his works do not depend for their immortal splendor upon the personality of the writer. His *Lear*, his *Hamlet*, and his *Macbeth* take their place amid the masterpieces of the world and move the heart of humanity without respect to the author, who is forgotten in the glory of his creations. This is not the case with Goethe. Goethe's *Faust* is Goethe himself, and his great work reflects the stormy moods of the man who produced them.

The present life is one of the few lives of the German poet in the English language. Sir John Seeley used to lament the neglect with which Englishmen had treated the memory of Goethe so far as regarded his personal history. But he ought to have remembered that German had never been seriously studied in England before the latter half of the last century; that in the great universities of England, Germany was not for a long time represented by any class of literary men and scholars. Since the time of Carlyle, however, Goethe has been read and cultivated, and while the English lives are few in number, yet we have at last in Mr. McCabe's admirable work a good account of the boyhood and the love experiences of the poet. Goethe, as Mr. McCabe teaches us, learned a great deal in the school of love, and his Italian journey gave a finish to the preparation which he underwent to the writing of *Faust*.

One supremely beautiful feature of Goethe's character was his brotherly affection for the poet Schiller. Goethe met Schiller for the first time in 1788, when the later and younger poet was suffering from both poverty and neglect. When the chair of history at Jena University became vacant, through Goethe's interest the place was offered Schiller, yet Schiller, accepted with reluctance. His ambition was to be a great German poet. He felt, however, that he was eclipsed by the shadow of the greater and older poet. "The man is always in my way," he wrote petulantly to Kennen, "reminding me constantly how badly fate has treated me." The world does not censure poor Schiller, for while Goethe maintained his physical strength, his balance of mind and his cheer-

*Smalley, George W. **Anglo-American Memoirs.** Second Series. 8vo. New York: G. P. Putnam's Sons.

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

fulness to the end, Schiller was delicate, ailing, nervous, and poor, living an insecure manhood after an unhappy boyhood and a storm-ridden youth. It is no wonder that he felt a sort of resentment against the easy, pleasant, and prosperous path which destiny had provided for the genius of his brother poet. And indeed the vigor of Goethe's mind was only paralleled by the freshness of his heart, and it seemed really as if his love affairs, tho sometimes pitiful, were as a mental inspiration to his artistic life. The last periods of his life are thus described by Mr. McCabe:

"With the completion of *Faust* in July, 1831, Goethe felt that his life task was concluded. His health was still excellent and his frame straight and full: that his mind was still clear and vigorous is evident from his long account which he had written of the quarrel in the French Academy. Goethe was now in his eighty-second year. He had on one occasion scribbled some lines in his youth on the wall of a wooden hut among the pines on a hilltop at Ilmenan. In the last year of his life he saw these once more and read the last two lines:

'Wait but a little,
Thou too shall rest.'

'Wait but a little,' he was heard to say gently. He had not long to wait. He caught cold in the raw March weather and took to his bed. On the morning in which he saw daylight for the last time he tried to walk to his study from the breakfast table, but was unable to do so. Shortly afterward he said to his servant, 'open the second shutter also, that we may have more light.' These were his last words, and about midday they found him dead in his chair."

Mr. McCabe's book is a most faithful contribution to Goethe literature and is packed with information not only with regard to the poet's writings, but also with regard to his letters and the letters of his friends. Altho Goethe's private life largely consisted of a series of love episodes, he watched also with great interest the political movements of the time. He, however, wrote very little about the French Revolution, altho Carlyle opened each volume of his spirited and acute history of the greatest social and political movements of modern times with a quotation from Goethe. It is, however, very evident that Goethe never understood nor appreciated the movements which began with the destruction of the Bastile. He was at Weimar when Napoleon advanced into Prussia, but no one in the whole French army disturbed Goethe. In fact, an officer called at his house and a guard was stationed about it. Goethe has been accused of disloyalty because he seemed to yield to the movements of the French. But it is an exaggeration, for Goethe merely undertook to secure safety for his beloved institutions of science and art, and we are told by one writer that he once threatened to turn ballad-singer and "sing Napoleon off his throne." There can be no doubt about it that Goethe was a patriotic Prussian, faithful to his country and to the Duke who was then its monarch.

II

Hedgecock, Frank A. David Garrick and His French Friends. 8vo, pp. 442. New York: Duffield & Company. $3.50.

The majority of the Garrick biographies have omitted one of the most important chapters in his life. We all know the Garrick of Boswell, and Mrs. Parson's "Garrick and his Circle," which really re-creates the atmosphere surrounding the actor, but at the same time gives us no fresher information with regard to the actor himself. The same may be said of Joseph Knight's essay on "David Garrick," which, however, deals only with Garrick as he stood before the footlights. The present book deals largely with Garrick as he was among his French friends, the actors, in the great capital of France. We see him there acknowledged by such an authority as Claude-Pierre Patu, that young French barrister of liberal views whose correspondence with Garrick is one of the most interesting incidents in the life of the English actor. Patu had the audacity to admire Shakespeare, altho Shakespeare in those days in Paris was despised by the school of Voltaire, and went to London, in order that he might see the plays of Shakespeare as acted by Garrick. Among the great French actors of the day who met Garrick at Paris was Mlle. Clairon, to whom Garrick composed a complimentary quatrain in elegant French, while he caused an engraving to be made from which Melpomene was represented as crowning the French actress. These verses are rendered thus into English:

"I prophesied that Clairon to the stage
Would honor do the truth of my presage.
The years now show: an actress high-renowned
She crowned Melpomene and by her is crowned."

Garrick affected his French friends very much by his rendering of many passages from the detested Shakespeare. The famous Mr. Suard was a great friend of Garrick's, and we read that Garrick knew French almost as well as Mr. Suard knew English, so they were continually making comparisons between the two languages and the two theaters. "Garrick's triumphs in Paris drawing-rooms proved, perhaps, still better than his success on the London stage. How eminent were his talents! Many singers cannot sing without at least the piano, sometimes even not without a full orchestra. Garrick without waiting for wishes to become entreaties, unaided, and surrounded by faces which almost touched his own, acted the greatest scenes of the English stage." According to Mr. Suard, Garrick's dumb show was "the noblest, the most forceful, and the most pathetic of translation," so the French audience could see Shakespeare enacted without understanding the language of the bard of Avon. We are told by a French witness that when he enacted the dagger-scene in Macbeth, he struck terror to the hearts of the spectators, and Mr. Garad in his historic memoirs of the eighteenth century said "one felt tempted to call out to him at every moment as those miens and gestures vied in eloquence with Cicero's speech 'You speak to us with your hands.' His gestures made one shudder, his looks and his tones draw tears."

This is a very fascinating and interesting relation of an almost forgotten period of Garrick's life. The writer shows great and unpretentious research and has given us not only a more vital idea of the great English actor, but also a pleasing picture of his appreciative French contemporaries and fellow artists. The book is a real and authoritative addition to those lives of Garrick in which we have been delighted to study his wit and his genius as an impersonator in London. It is not too much to say that in Paris he went into a wider world. And the tone of buoyancy and geniality in which Mr. Hedgecock writes the great actor's experience thus adds fresh interest to his memory. Nowhere but in Paris could the actor have made those delightful acquaintances whom we seem to know intimately through the letters written in a day when letter-writing was looked upon as a studied art.

III

Davidson, A. F. Victor Hugo, His Life and Work. 8vo, pp. 351. Philadelphia: J. B. Lippincott Company. $4 net.

Victor Hugo was born in 1802 at Besançon. He was the son of Captain Hugo, one of the Royalists of La Vendée. His birthplace was formerly a Spanish city and the atmosphere of Lusitania seemed to permeate the place. It is significant, too, that this Spanish spirit prevails throughout the whole of Victor Hugo's life and works. In his latter days he connected himself on his father's side with the aristocratic Hugos of Loraine. He also assumed, without any right whatever, the arms and motto of that ancient house. It is strange to find him in the year 1867 declaring:

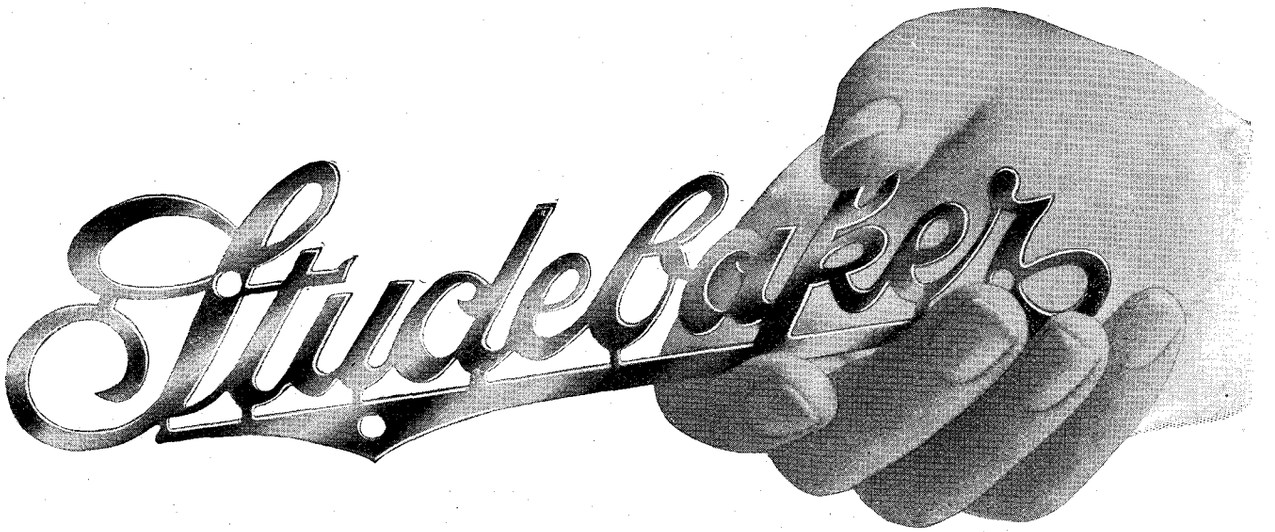
"Personally I attach no importance to genealogical points. A man is what he is; what he has done is the measure of his work. Beyond that, whatever you add or take away counts nothing. Hence my absolute disdain of pedigrees. In my family there have been a shoemaker and a bishop, various ragamuffins and several great lords. . . . If I could choose my ancestors I would rather be descended from a hard-working cobbler than from a *roi fainéant*."

These sentiments in their very inconsistency are quite characteristic of the man, who was to belong to the rising school of Romantics, with whom artistic medievalism was considered to be the ideal form of civilization. The Victor Hugo who wrote "Notre Dame de Paris," a book imbued with the spirit of medieval art and sentiment, first gained his taste for the Gothic beauty of architecture and the esthetic satisfaction derived from the Roman Catholic ritual, his first impressions of art, from his half Spanish surroundings in childhood, and these impressions were deepened when King Joseph of Spain engaged the services of General Hugo, the poet's father, and the family removed to Spain. We are told when Victor woke up on the day after his arrival at the College of Nobles, the school to which his father sent him, he saw with something of a shock, standing at the foot of his bed, a hideous hunchback in blue breeches and yellow stockings. It was here doubtless that he received his first conception of Quasimodo.

The Hugos, in 1812, left Madrid for Paris, where Victor began his literary education by acting as book-taster for his mother, and thus the future poet became familiar with many works which were usually kept from children. It was in 1816 that he was seized with the taste for poetry, and when he put in a poem before the Academy, as a candidate for its honors, in the report written on his work we read: "The Academy feels it right to encourage the young poet," altho he did not obtain the prize.

(*Continued on page* 382)

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED



This name-plate is your guarantee

When this Studebaker name-plate is affixed to the radiator of a car it means that the highest skill, the best possible materials and 60 years of business integrity and reputation stand squarely behind that car.

It means that everything has been done that could make a car not only good to the eye but good mechanically—a car made in its entirety by the big Studebaker organization and for every part of which the Studebaker organization is responsible—and is proud to be responsible.

It means a car that is manufactured on so large a scale, with such perfect facilities, and that is sold in such great numbers, that it is possible to sell it at a moderate price. A car so well made that it will give real service at a moderate cost. And at the same time a car so easy to operate that any member of the family can run it.

Every car made by the Studebaker Corporation is sold with a Studebaker name-plate on the radiator. We are proud to put it there, because all our cars are built to uphold the reputation it represents.

Studebaker cars are built not only to sell, but to keep going. Our salesman can satisfy you when you purchase, and the car itself will keep you satisfied. Keeping a customer satisfied is always our aim. That explains our success.

The national Studebaker Service, with its 36 factory branches and 2500 equipped dealers, is a notable convenience that goes with the Studebaker car. To be able to get a needed part right on the spot is important to an owner.

See a Studebaker dealer and be convinced that a high grade automobile is neither costly to buy nor expensive to maintain.

A new Studebaker name-plate will be furnished all present owners who will send post-office address and car number.

The Studebaker Corporation Detroit, Michigan

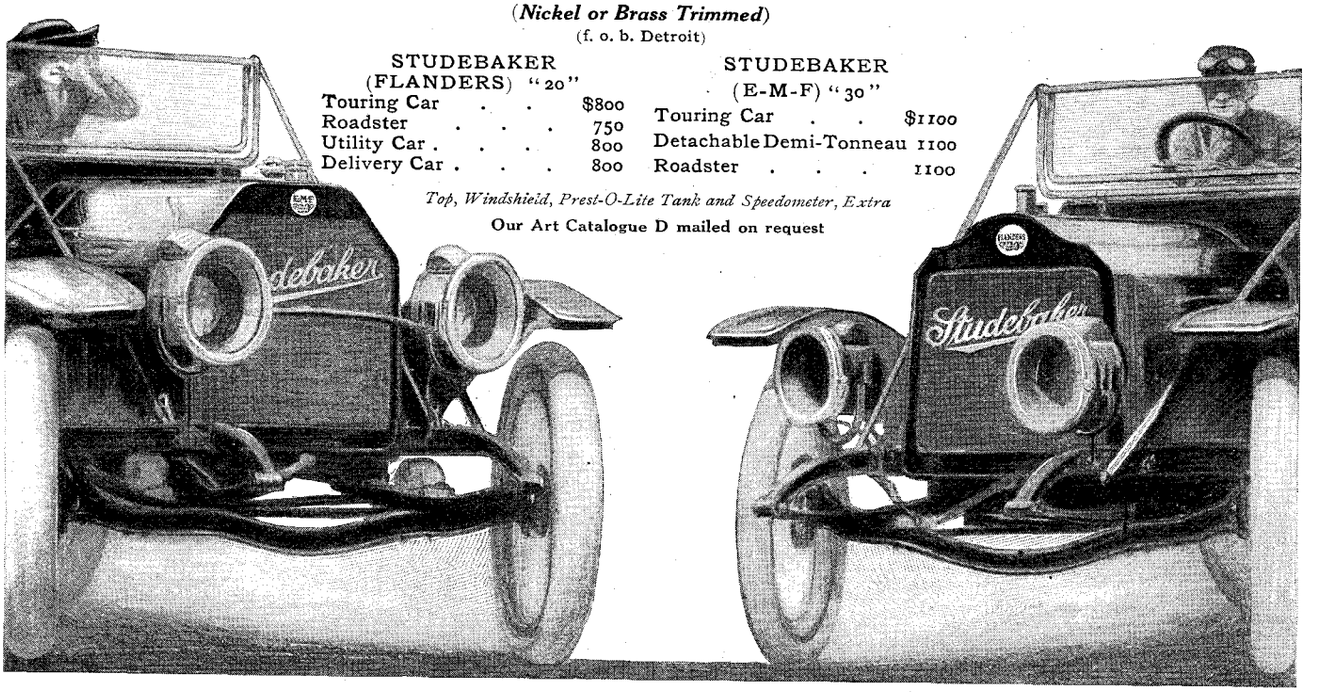
STUDEBAKER CARS

(*Nickel or Brass Trimmed*)
(f. o. b. Detroit)

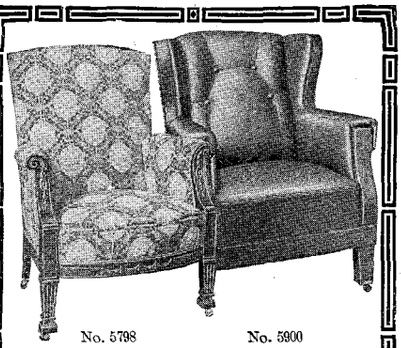
STUDEBAKER (FLANDERS) "20"		STUDEBAKER (E-M-F) "30"	
Touring Car	$800	Touring Car	$1100
Roadster	750	Detachable Demi-Tonneau	1100
Utility Car	800	Roadster	1100
Delivery Car	800		

Top, Windshield, Prest-O-Lite Tank and Speedometer, Extra

Our Art Catalogue D mailed on request



PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED



No. 5798 No. 5900

No. 5798—Karpen Arm Chair of Adam design. Carved frame of solid mahogany. Your choice of imported tapestry, panne mohair plush or best genuine leather of any color.

No. 5900—Karpen Arm Chair "Modern German" design. Luxuriously upholstered in genuine leather or tapestry of any color.

How to Choose Upholstered Furniture

Our latest Book of Designs shows hundreds of attractive pieces of Karpen Furniture; among them many artistic designs at moderate prices.

This book is helpful in suggesting suitable pieces for any furniture need in any room in any home. It explains how Karpen Furniture is made in order that it may give absolute satisfaction.

Karpen Guaranteed Upholstered Furniture

represents the highest achievement of three generations of cabinet makers who still cling to the old fashioned idea of doing things in the best way in which they may be done.

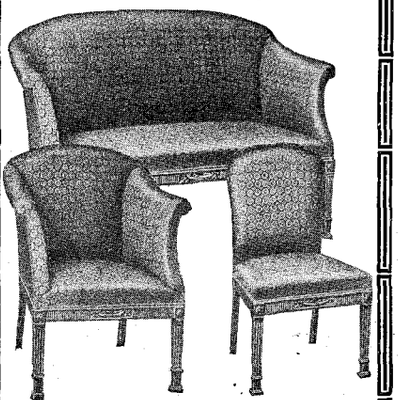
All furniture bearing our name is guaranteed to be as represented or your money will be cheerfully returned by the dealer.

If you do not find our trade mark on the upholstered furniture shown in the stores, seek the Karpen dealer and take no chances with unbranded furniture, which is not guaranteed, and upon which the maker is ashamed to put his name.

OurBook "B" is sent Free for the Asking

Karpen Guaranteed Upholstered Furniture CHICAGO-NEW YORK

S. Karpen & Bros.
Karpen Bldg., Chicago
Karpen Bldg., New York
20 Sudbury St., Boston



No. 4524—Karpen 3-Piece Suite
Adam design. Carved mahogany. Fine damask or brocaded coverings.

REVIEWS OF NEW BOOKS

(*Continued from page* 380)

His first published work, "Odes et Poésies Diverses," fell flat upon the market. The booksellers were not attracted by it. It was in duodecimo form, printed on a muddy gray paper, in poor type and inconspicuous binding. When Abram Hugo, much interested in his brother's work, was urging a bookseller to give it a show in his window, the man refused and said, "If I did so, it would be taking the place of a book." Mr. Davidson has traced the life of one of France's greatest poets from his first play up to the last time a new play of his appeared upon the scene. He gives a full account of his life in Paris, when the poet and poetry in general was cultivated by a crowd of Hugoists, the disciples of the great novelist. Mr. Davidson thus describes an evening scene in Paris:

"Often, of a fine summer evening, outsiders strolling through the Place Royale would cluster beneath the trees and gaze curiously at the windows; and presently, with good fortune, they might see the poet stepping out from the *salon* to the balcony, attended by five or six of his devotees. Like our own 'esthetes' of thirty years ago, they affected a singularity of dress and personal arrangement intended to mark them off from 'every-day young men.' Not that there was among them any costume *de règle;* so long as it was sufficiently startling, each could wear what seemed to him good. Hence an infinite variety in the colors of waistcoats and in the shape and material of coats; one appearing with hair close-cropped like a convict's, while another indulged in flowing locks which had known no barber's hand for weeks or months; several, again, in defiance of contemporary fashion, sporting luxurious beards.

"Amid his motley disciples the Master himself was conspicuous by the sober frock-coat and gray trousers of ordinary *bourgeois* use, by his pale, clean-shaven face, by his fine brow and head."

He was happily married to a very beautiful woman, whose portrait appears in this book. His friendship with Sainte-Beuve, however, was grievously interrupted by the infatuation which that writer had for Mme. Hugo. An actual estrangement between the two poets took place, but the end of it is thus described by Mr. Davidson:

"Hugo, indeed—to judge from the tone of his letters—desired sincerely to preserve or restore the old relations. ('There are,' he writes, 'only two or three realities in life, and friendship is one of them.') But Sainte-Beuve, all loyalty and friendship now lost, seems to have made it his object deliberately to ingratiate himself with Mme. Hugo. Hitherto his conduct has been decent; henceforth it becomes reptilian. As to Victor, he grew harsh and reproachful toward his wife, and there were many harrowing scenes. In vain did she beg him always to be present when their friend called: his pride even more than his affection was deeply wounded. For a moment a happy solution of the difficulty seemed possible when Sainte-Beuve accepted the Chair of Literature at the University of Liége; but when Hugo wrote congratulating him on the appointment and adding—foolishly or maliciously—that his wife was also delighted to hear of it, the lover was so nettled that he gave up Liége and resolved to stay in Paris."

But the splendid triumphs on the stage, the adoration and homage yielded the

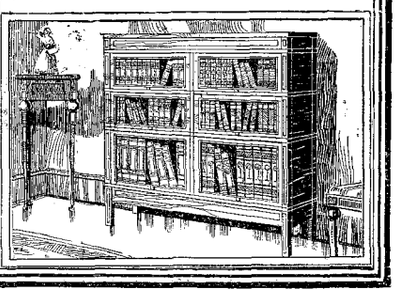
Globe-Wernicke Sectional Bookcases

In buying library furniture remember that this is the Globe-Wernicke period in bookcases. The quality and utility of the Globe-Wernicke Sectional Bookcase have made it a thing of "style" as well as of beauty. Booklovers and craftsmen accept it as the ultimate achievement in library furniture, and you will find it in refined homes everywhere.

The Globe-Wernicke Sectional Bookcase is made in many styles and finished to suit the color schemes of different interior trims. Globe-Wernicke Bookcases are sold by 1500 authorized agencies. Where not represented, goods will be shipped on approval, freight prepaid. *Write for Catalog.* Address Dept. V.

The Globe-Wernicke Co.
CINCINNATI, OHIO

Branch Stores: New York, 380-382 Broadway; Chicago, 231-235 So. Wabash Ave.; Washington, 1218-1220 F St., N. W.; Boston, 91-93 Federal St.; Philadelphia, 1012-1014 Chestnut St.; Cincinnati, 128-134 Fourth Ave., E.



Wedding INVITATIONS, ANNOUNCEMENTS. **Visiting Cards** and **Stamped Stationery.** Correct Styles from an Elegant Shop at **Moderate Prices.** Samples upon request
LYCETT, 317 N. Charles Street, Baltimore, Md.

"FELTOID" Casters and Tips

will not scratch, mar, or stain hardwood floors,—or injure costly rugs.

Made of indestructible material—are noiseless—and wear indefinitely.

Ask to have "FELTOID" Casters or Tips put on all the new furniture you buy. See that "FELTOID" is stamped on every wheel and tip. Send postal anyway for booklet No. 9.

THE BURNS & BASSICK CO., Sole Manufacturers
Department C, Bridgeport, Conn.

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

poet by his countrymen are well and impartially described in this biography. Victor Hugo may truly be called the Goethe of France, but he had more, perhaps a deeper, tincture of the genuine medieval spirit, more of that love of the picturesque and fantastic than prevails in the works of the great poet of Weimar. This is recognized by Mr. Davidson, whose book will be necessary to all who would understand Hugo's place in French literature and the contemporary life of the Restoration, the Napoleonic revival and the Coup d'État. While at one time he favored the ambition of Napoleon III., after the imperial usurpation of that adventurer, monarchy became the object of Hugo's detestation. In his later life he launched into the Utopian phases of the Socialist movement and announced the coming of a republic which should remove all the grievances of humanity—no more monarchism—no more pauperism—a republic that should embrace all Europe—the United States of Europe. We can well understand the exclamation of Montalembert, "Really Hugo is mad." The poet and novelist maintained his physical strength and mental vigor to a ripe old age. He died in his eighty-third year and received a public funeral such as is generally given to none but monarchs or great soldiers, but which his countrymen thought was due to the dramatist, the novelist, the essayist, and the politician who had done so much to revive literature in France and to preach the doctrine of political liberty for all.

IV

Lloyd, J. A. T. A Great Russian Realist. Feodor Dostoievsky. 8vo, pp. 296. New York: John Lane Company. $3.50 net.

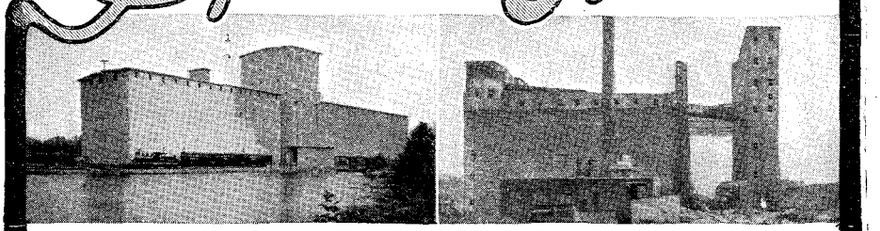
The pioneer in Russian novel-writing was Gogel—whom we must regard as evolving the novel from his inner consciousness, for he had no model, no traditions, and belonged to no school. He simply described what he saw, and was so far a realist. When Dostoievsky produced his first novel, "Poor People," he sent the manuscript to his old schoolfellow Grigorovitch and it eventually fell into the hands of the leading Russian critic Bielinsky. "A new Gogel has appeared," said Grigorovitch. But the critic coldly replied, "With you Gogels sprout up like mushrooms," but eventually hailed the young writer "as the veritable heir of Gogel." From that day Dostoievsky was recognized as the representative romance writer of the country—a Russian of the Russians.

Feodor Dostoievsky was the son of a Moscow physician and was born in 1821. He began active life as a civil engineer, but soon exchanged his office under government for literary pursuits. In 1849, for his connection with the revolutionary plot of Petrachevski, he was condemned to be shot, with his companions. But while waiting in the public square for the fatal fusillade a reprieve arrived and in his journal he writes:

"I descried an officer who came galloping across the square, waving a white handkerchief. He was sent by the Emperor to announce our pardon. Afterward we learned that the sentence of death had only been a threat intended as a lesson not to be forgotten."

One of the conspirators went mad

Barrett Specification Roofs



On Four Great Granaries

To cover the four huge granaries illustrated herewith the Canadian Pacific R. R. engineers chose Barrett Specification Roofs for good and sufficient reasons.

These practical men know that these roofs will last *20 years or more.*

They further know that they will need no painting or maintenance expense of any kind and that the net cost per year of service will be infinitely lower than could be shown by any other type of roofing.

It is for these very reasons that Barrett Specification Roofs are used on more first-class buildings in the United States and Canada than any other kind.

A big roof generally means a Barrett Specification Roof, for the reason that the cost of big roofs is carefully scrutinized and ultimate economy carefully considered. Small roof areas ought also to have Barrett Specification Roofs, because they are just as economical and satisfactory there.

Copy of The Barrett Specification with tracings ready for incorporation into building plans free on request. Address nearest office.

TRADE B MARK

BARRETT MANUFACTURING CO

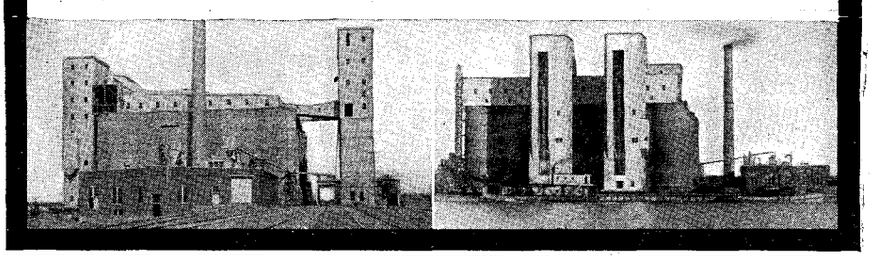
New York, Chicago, Philadelphia, Boston, St. Louis, Cleveland Pittsburgh, Cincinnati, Kansas City, Minneapolis New Orleans, Seattle, London, Eng.

THE PATERSON MFG. CO., Ltd.—Montreal, Toronto, Winnipeg Vancouver, St. John, N. B., Halifax, N. S.

Special Note

We advise incorporating in plans the full wording of The Barrett Specification, in order to avoid any misunderstanding.

If any abbreviated form is desired, however, the following is suggested: ROOFING—Shall be a Barrett Specification Roof laid as directed in printed Specification, revised August 15, 1911, using the materials specified, and subject to the inspection requirements.



A New Furnace Built on New Principles

Ordinary heating methods are slow. Old style furnaces are built too high. Steam and Hot Water take hours to produce heat as against minutes by this new heater. Note low height, proper elevation of heating pipes.

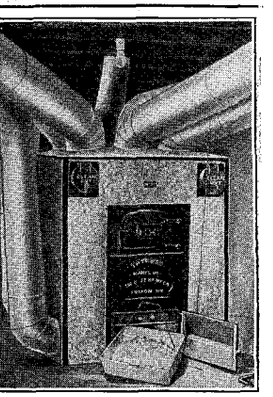
Investigate at once the **Intense Furnace**

"All that the Name Implies"

Its distributed draft and patented check damper insure fuel economy. The surfaces are self-cleaning; no dust or soot can accumulate or get into living rooms. It has vast radiating surface; a simple hot water attachment; a knocked down square jacket and other features experts appreciate. Note portable ash pan—a great convenience. 2 sizes for ordinary requirements. Arranged in batteries for larger buildings.

Send us Architect's or Dealer's name and ask for booklet and full particulars. We will send free a "Physician's Treatise on Warm Air Heating and Ventilation."

The G. J. Emeny Co., 56 Hubbard Street, Fulton, N.Y.



PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

"Walk-Over"
The Shoe for You

The way of the world—and why

THE world wears Walk-Overs—for a very *good* reason. In eighty-four countries of the civilized globe the word Walk-Over stands for shoe quality of the highest order.

More than seventeen thousand pairs of Walk-Overs are bought every day *because* of that quality. Their superiority of style and fit is a matter of Walk-Over principle.

Standard prices $4.50 and $5.00. Some grades are less, some more; and all are *good.*

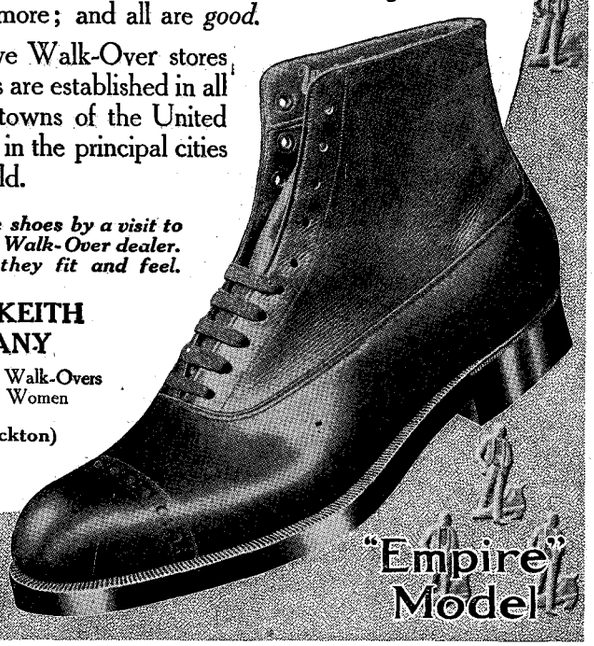
Exclusive Walk-Over stores or agencies are established in all cities and towns of the United States and in the principal cities of the world.

Test these shoes by a visit to your local Walk-Over dealer. See how they fit and feel.

GEO. E. KEITH COMPANY

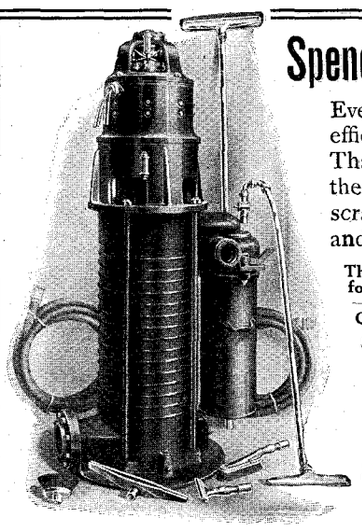
Manufacturers of Walk-Overs for Men and Women

Campello (Brockton) Mass.



$5.00

"Empire" Model



3 H. P. 1-Sweeper Outfit

Spencer Turbine Vacuum Cleaners

Every class of buildings has proven the cleaning efficiency and durability of Spencer machines. That is why they are being chosen to handle the sweeping problems of the tallest sky-scrapers, the greatest hospitals and schools, and private residences everywhere.

The largest vacuum cleaning installation ever contracted for was recently awarded to the Spencer Turbine Cleaners—nineteen machines for the General Hospital Buildings, Cincinnati, Ohio.

SPENCER TURBINE CLEANERS in the basement have pipes running up through the building to each floor, with hose attachment for cleaning. Machines are made in 12 sizes, from ½ h. p., 1-sweeper, to 40 h. p., 16-sweepers, capacity.

On request a Free Catalog and List of Installations will be furnished as references.

SPENCER TURBINE CLEANER COMPANY
631 Capitol Avenue, Hartford, Conn.

Branch Offices or Selling Agencies in all Principal Cities

"while waiting for the fatal shot," he says. "Nor do I think that any of us escaped without lifelong injury to his nervous system." This was in 1849, and the following six years he spent in a Siberian prison until released by order of Alexander II. Returning to St. Petersburg he renewed his literary activity and described his prison experiences in "Buried Alive," of which Mr. Lloyd says: "Chance or inscrutable fate was to snatch Leo Tolstoy from the Fourth Bastion of Sebastopol so that he might become one of the very few world-novelists. It was perhaps equally merciful of that same chance or fate to plunge Feodor Dostoievsky into the bewildering cruelties and shame of Siberia." Of his own novel, Dostoievsky says:

"All these figures seem to pass before my eyes like phantoms in a dream on that first terrible evening of my new life, which was spent amid foul-mouthed abuse and filthy language, the clanking of chains, cynical laughter, in a mephitic atmosphere."

While his tale is written in the first person, the novelist puts his adventures and sufferings into the mouth of his hero, Alexander Gorgantchikoff, in order to evade the censor. But the great Russian novelist is best known by his "History of a Crime and Its Punishment." Never has the agony of remorse, the nightmare of conscious guilt been portrayed with such vivid emotion, such piercing pathos. While Gogel is taken up with the objective life of the Russian moujik, which he describes with the minuteness of a Zola, Dostoievsky is the introspective writer who analyzes the soul. His description of *Sonia*, for instance, the outcast of her sex whom he endows with all the virtues, reminds us of Hugo's *Fanchette*.

The English-speaking peoples will be grateful to Mr. Lloyd for his brilliant biography of a Russian genius whom many talk about but few know as they will know him after reading this scholarly study. There is a good bibliography and an index is added.

V

Foerster-Nietsche, Mrs. The Life of Nietsche. Vol. I. The Young Nietsche. Translated by A. M. Ludovicio. 8vo, pp. 450. New York: Sturgis & Walton Company. $4 net.

The sister of the latest German philosopher has written the details of her brother's career as, perhaps, no one else could have done. We see him from the dawn of his precocious intellect and trace the events of his creative period up to the thirty-second year. There are two types of intellectual power, the synthetic and the analytic. It was said of Sir Walter Scott that his mind in its power to judge and retain the minute details of historic lore and language was like a piece of wax which boys charge with electricity until it gathers up every shred or fragment of cotton or wool with which it is brought in contact. This is the synthetical mind. Nietsche's mind was analytical. He rapidly or instantly saw through and grasped the principles of things. It might be said of him as some one said of another genius: "He looked at a thing or even smelt a thing and instantly knew all about it." His profound acquirements gained for him a position of professor at Basel, in his twenty-fifth year, but he was forced to resign from an affection of the eyes in 1876,

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

when he returned to his mother's house at Weimar, where he lived out a life of stormy invalidism under the tender care of his sister and biographer, dying in 1900 in his fifty-sixth year. We need not dwell upon the philosopher's intellectual theories, interesting merely from their daring spirit of revolt and from the exquisite style in which he had trained himself to propound them. They are familiar to all whom this biography will interest. We may safely say that this work is the completest life of Nietsche that has ever been published. It is full of new material; it is replete with homely, affectionate and domestic touches; it draws on sources of information, documents known and possest by the biographer and personal reminiscences, hitherto inaccessible. It is well illustrated, and as we read it we are compelled to acknowledge that the sister shared to some extent the literary powers of the brother.

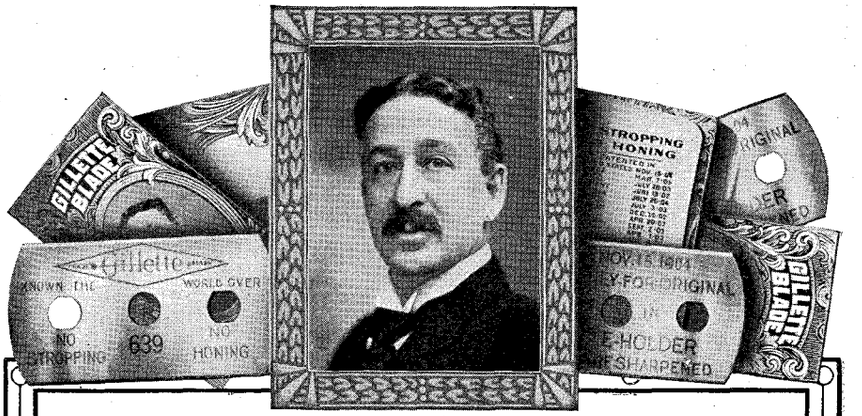
IBSEN'S WRITINGS COLLECTED

Ibsen, Heinrik, The Works of. Viking Edition, complete in 13 volumes. New York: Charles Scribner's Sons.

The five remaining volumes of the fine Viking edition of Ibsen are issued, bringing the set to completion. In them we have the more familiar of the Norwegian's plays —"Rosmersholm," "Hedda Gabler," "The Master Builder," and "The Lady from the Sea." Passing the extraordinary portrait study of Mme. Nazimova as *Hedda* made by Alice Boughton—one of the most successful ever attempted of this actress—it is interesting to read Mr. Archer's estimate of the character herself. Of all Ibsen's works, he declares, *Hedda Gabler* is "the most detached, the most objective —a character study pure and simple." He does away with those who would see mystic symbolism in everything this master conceived. There is no tolerance, for example, for that extremest of views propounded by one interpreter that *Hedda* was a pistol. He finds it "impossible to extract any sort of general idea" from this play. It is marked off distinctly from "Rosmersholm," where the individual is treated as a member of a class. That play "actually took its rise as a protest against a morbid condition of the Norwegian public mind, as observed by the poet at a particular point of time."

Enthusiastic as Mr. Archer is for all the work of Ibsen, he finds something to regret in "The Lady from the Sea." In intellectual power, he declares, it falls notably below the level of its immediate predecessors, and he recalls the "sense of slackening of dramatic fiber" with which he read it on its first appearance, tho he is willing to rank it high "in point of amenity and charm." In "The Master Builder," which critics insist upon finding supercharged with symbolism, Mr. Archer insists there is nothing which has no meaning on the natural psychological plane, and absolutely requires a symbolic interpretation to make it comprehensible. In the case of "Little Eyolf," the editor supplies the vacancy made necessary through the meagerness of its external history by talking about its matter and meaning. He evolves what he thinks is "a meaning inherent in it—not perhaps the meaning, and still less all the meaning." "John

(*Continued on page* 388)



You will find the Gillette Blades Specially Uniform and Dependable

NO question of the added luxury the new blades give to the Gillette Shave. Gillette users everywhere say they are the finest ever made.

If you do not own a Gillette Safety Razor buy one now—today—or be reminded the very first time you pass a Gillette dealer's window. Don't put off the daily comfort of a shave that is velvet-smooth, cool, and almost as easy as washing your face. Just a good lathering, well rubbed in, short angle strokes—a dip into cool water.

Think what it means to have a sharp, smooth shaving edge always at hand—the freedom from strops and hones—the convenience of it—the economy.

Standard Set, with packet of 12 blades (24 shaving edges), $5.00.

Blades come in two sizes of packets—12 blades (24 shaving edges) in nickel-plated box, $1.00; 6 blades (12 shaving edges) in carton, 50c.

Gillette
Safety Razor

For sale in forty thousand retail stores in every part of the habitable globe

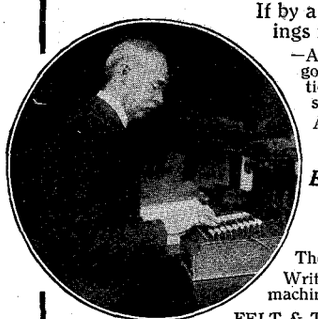
No Stropping — TRADE Gillette MARK — No Honing

KNOWN THE WORLD OVER

King C. Gillette

GILLETTE SAFETY RAZOR COMPANY 22 West Second Street, BOSTON

What Would it be Worth to You—



If by a series of swift key-strokes you could verify your postings in a few minutes each day—

—And by the same means extend and check all incoming and outgoing bills; figure simple and chain discounts, inventories with fractions; foot and extend piece-work payrolls; prorate costs, in a small part of the time it takes to do it mentally?

A machine that will help you to such results is worth a trial, isn't it?

There is one machine that will do it—it's the

Easy to Operate **Comptometer** *Rapid Durable Accurate*

The adding machine that handles all your figure work.

Write for free copy of "Rapid Mechanical Calculation" or a trial of the machine itself without expense or obligation to you.

FELT & TARRANT MFG. CO., 1731 N. PAULINA ST., CHICAGO, ILL.

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

The War of 1913

The Fierce Fight Raging Among 40-Horsepower Cars

72 Rivals in It

We are nearing the climax in the fiercest fight that Motordom has ever known.

72 makers of cars around 40 horsepower are contending in a fierce struggle for supremacy.

The chief interest centers around six of these cars. For six leaders, backed by millions of money, are each seeking to dominate this great middle field.

The Michigan "40" is one of these six. The ablest engineers have spent four years to fit it for this fight. And it comes this year to claim first place in all this Forty class.

How the War Began

The trend of the times is toward luxurious Forties.

Owners of small cars come to want more power, more comfort, more room, more appearance. Owners of oversize cars come to want more economy.

So the demand for Forties, in recent years, has become overwhelming.

To meet that demand, 72 makers have taken up Forties. Hundreds of the ablest engineers have centered their genius in them.

Today the finest cars ever built in America belong to the Forty class.

Prices Cut in Two

One result has been to bring out in these cars all the best improvements of the past few years.

Another has been to develop comfort and luxury, beyond anything dreamed of a few years ago.

Another result shows in splendid equipment. Each maker has sought to outrival the others. Some cars at twice the price are not equipped like the modern Forties.

But the greatest result is the cutting of prices. Some makers' prices have been cut in two. Forties are selling, with splendid equipment, for what stripped Thirties used to cost.

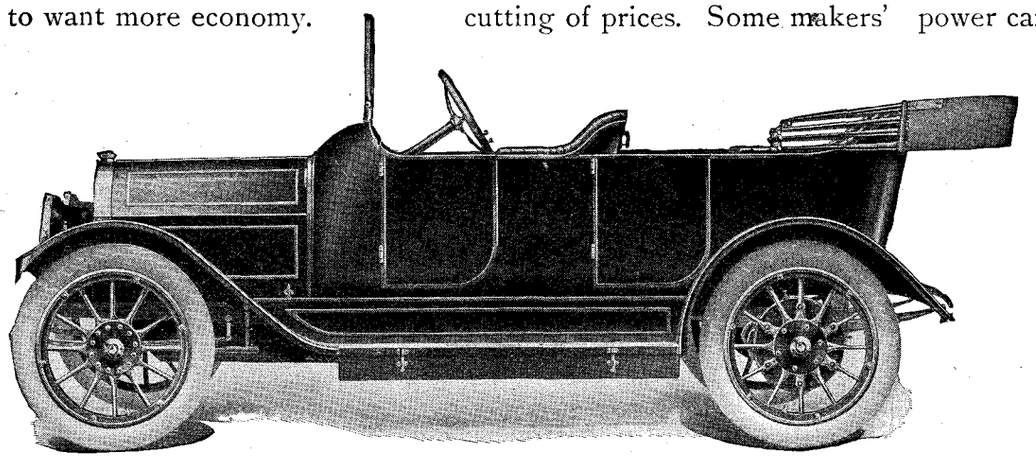
The car which gives the greatest value is bound to win this contest. And every maker knows it.

In quality, equipment, comfort and luxury there are limits beyond which none can go. These limits are reached in the Michigan "40."

Then comes the question of factory efficiency. Who can build such cars for the lowest price? Who dares accept the smallest profit?

Big Saving to Buyers

So this war of the Forties means enormous savings to men who watch out and compare. Cars in no other class match the Forties in value. All because there are 72 makers fiercely fighting for favor with 40-horsepower cars.



Michigan "40"—Equipped—$1,585

Michigan "40"

Four Speeds
Extra-Tired
Electric Lighted
Equipped with Every Modern Feature

$1,585

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

The Michigan "40"

Electric Lighted—Four Forward Speeds Extra-Tired—Price, $1,585 Equipped

Our Offer is This

We enter this fight this year with a value which no maker ever has matched.

You can easily prove this—in one hour's time. Just make fair comparisons.

We have spent four years in perfecting this car. Some of the ablest engineers have worked year after year on it.

We have made since the start over 300 improvements—71 in the past year.

We have sent out in four years about 5,000 cars, and watched every car's performance. Last year, this car, in our test cities, outsold every rival.

The Michigan "40" today represents the last word in motor car engineering.

Cameron's Car

Our designer-in-chief is W. H. Cameron, for years the chief engineer of the Overland.

Our body designer is John A. Campbell, famous all the world over. He has been frequently chosen to design equipages for kings.

Every part and detail is in charge of an expert—the ablest man we could find for the purpose.

To these men we have given more than ample time to bring out the utmost of which they are capable.

We have equipped for them a model factory, with 600,000 square feet of room. And we have backed them with all the money and all the experience gained by 30 years of vehicle building.

The result is this wonderful machine, known as Cameron's Car—one of the finest examples in the world today of the modern motor car.

What It Includes

Mark the price of this car—$1,585. Then note what that price includes.

Note the four forward speeds—a feature heretofore confined to the highest-priced cars.

Note the electric lights and dynamo. This feature as an extra on other cars usually costs $125.

Note the oversize tires—35 x 4½. The usual tire equipment on Forties costs $50 less.

Send for our catalog and make all the comparisons. Measure up the features, one by one, with all our rival cars. Judge for yourself if any Forty car on the market offers what the Michigan gives.

Then let our local dealer show the car. Take care, for your own sake, to get the utmost advantage out of this fight of the Forties.

MICHIGAN MOTOR CAR CO., Kalamazoo, Mich.

Owned by the owners of the Michigan Buggy Company

Some of the Michigan Features

Four forward speeds, instead of the usual three speeds.
Tires 35 x 4½, instead of the usual 4-inch tires.
Electric lights with dynamo.
Electric horn.
Center control and left side drive. Both front doors clear.
Motor 40 to 46 horsepower.
Extra effective brakes—16 x 2¾ inches.
Big, comfortable springs.
Adjustable steering post.
Adjustable pedals.
Firestone Demountable rims—extra rim.
14-inch cushions—deeper than any rival.
Rear seat 50 inches inside.
Hand-buffed leather of the finest grade, filled with the best curled hair
Wheel base 118 inches.
Nickel mountings.
50 per cent average over-capacity, allowing big margins of safety.
Pressed steel, full-floating rear axle.
Axles sufficient for an 80-horsepower car.
Best mohair top, side curtains and envelope.
Windshield built in as a part of body.
12½-inch electric headlights.
Side lights flush with dash.
Body finished with 22 coats.
Electric horn.
$50 speedometer—4-inch dial.
Special foot rail and robe rail.
Complete tool equipment.
Tool chests under running boards.

(106)

Self-Starter

There is such a difference of opinion about the relative merits of the various types of self-starters, that we have not adopted any one type as regular equipment.

We prefer to leave this selection to the buyer.

However, we equip with either the gas starter or a positively efficient electric starter, at a very moderate extra price.

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

Impressive Stationery at a Usable Price

Your letters must secure *immediate* and *favorable* attention *before* they can "get the business." Take care that your letters *look* their *importance* and the order is half won.

Obtainable of the best printers and lithographers in the 160 principal cities of the United States

CONSTRUCTION BOND

is helping thousands of concerns to get more business because it gives *impressive character* to their stationery. Also the use of Construction Bond practically assures an attractive design and good workmanship all at a moderate price. The reason is beyond dispute.

Construction Bond is sold *direct* to *responsible* printers and lithographers, *only* in quantities of 500 lbs. or more at a time, while other fine papers are sold thru jobbers, 20 lbs. or so at a time, to any printer. Our way eliminates the jobber's profit, saves the expense of handling small lots, and puts Construction Bond only in the hands of those best able to produce stationery of the character you want. The result is Impressive Stationery at a Usable Price.

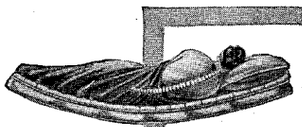
CONSTRUCTION BOND

Best at *the Price*

Want to see 25 specimen letterheads that may help you improve your own? Ask us on your business stationery and we will send them *free*. Also we will tell you the firms in your locality who handle and recommend Construction Bond.

W. E. WROE & CO., 1012 S. Michigan Ave., Chicago

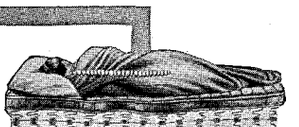
Made in White and Eight Colors with Envelopes to Match



Never sleep on a sagging spring—it's uncomfortable and unhealthful.

The Right Kind of Sleep

is secured when the body is supported gently at every point—in a natural, healthful position. Foster IDEAL Springs are specially made to do exactly that. No sagging or rolling to the center, even with people of unequal weight. Refreshed and eager is how you wake up.



Sleep on the Foster IDEAL Spring—it's hygienic and healthful.

Foster IDEAL Springs

Sold on Thirty Nights' Free Trial and Guaranteed for Life. Made plain or upholstered, for metal and wood Bedsteads. Foster IDEAL Metal Bedsteads and Accident-Proof Noiseless Cribs are standard. IDEAL brass bedsteads finished in guaranteed acid proof lacquer. At all good dealers.

Send for "Wide Awake Facts About Sleep"—a new book that will interest and may enlighten you.

FOSTER BROS. MFG. CO.

138 Broad Street, Utica, N. Y.

18 Buchanan St. & Broadway, St. Louis, Mo.

REVIEWS OF NEW BOOKS

(*Continued from page 385*)

Gabriel Borkman" is in the same plight. Its anecdotic history is even scantier than that of "Little Eyolf," and Mr. Archer spends the space at his disposal in dealing with some of the puzzles of its character as a composition. He shows the saneness of his critical judgment in not blinking the palpable deficiencies of "When We Dead Awaken." It is with a certain stroke of humor that he calls this play "a piece of self-caricature, a series of echoes from all the earlier plays, an exaggeration of manner to the pitch of mannerism." With the eleventh volume the series of plays is completed. The twelfth is a republication of the earlier drafts, the preliminary studies, the notes and memoranda that Ibsen had carefully treasured and which first saw the light of day in English last year in an independent volume called "From Ibsen's Workshop." A volume like this is always valued by the student, for, studied in comparison with the finished product contained in the preceding volumes, Ibsen's mental processes become revealed. It is curious to see that many of the notable points of the successive dramas that have given to them their distinguishing marks do not appear in the first versions; hence instead of being inspiration attending the initial act of composition, they are the slowly gathering enrichments brought in as the play expands into its final form. Indeed, we are told that Ibsen never expected his work to take its vital form in the first drafts. He once wrote in a letter: "I have just completed a play in five acts, that is to say the rough draft of it; now comes the elaboration, the more energetic individualization of the persons and their modes of expression." He was always extremely reticent about these earlier versions. No one ever heard him talk of a play when it was going through the mill of his mind, and his papers were jealously guarded from other eyes. Tho death has enabled his executors to spread them all before the world, Mr. Archer thinks that Ibsen must have foreseen and approved of this possibility, else he would have destroyed them.

In the final volume is Mr. Gosse's "Life"—a work which doubtless stands as the best obtainable in English. To it are added the essays on the Master by Edward Dowden and by James Huneker. The monument thus raised is a dignified and fitting one; the work and genius of few foreigners is more adequately presented to English readers. Not the least of the features of this fine edition is the pictorial accompaniment, showing the leading representatives of his characters on the contemporary stage.

Ready Answer.—SUNDAY-SCHOOL TEACHER—"Now, who can tell me what our text means: 'First the blade, then the ear, then the full blade in the ear'?"

LITTLE JIMMY—"Sure, I know. It means you'd orter eat green corn wi' a knife!"—*Chicago News.*

Easy.—"We have decided to dissolve our business combine," said Mr. Dustin Stax.

"How are you going to do it?"

"The heads of its various branches will talk to one another by telephone instead of meeting in person."—*Washington Star.*

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

CURRENT POETRY

THAT OUR AIM should be not so much to write good poetry as to inculcate by every means in our power the *spirit* of poetry into the rising generation is the belief of C. Oscar Gridley, the treasurer of the Poetry Society of England. In a letter to the London *Academy*, he supports the theory that an age should be judged not entirely by the merit and quantity of its verses, but by its appreciation of poetry.

According to Mr. Gridley's standards, America is not to-day a land of poetry. For the unsalability of books of verse is a familiar fact. And yet verse is written in great quantities. Apparently, when the modern American wants to read a good poem, he writes it.

But even Mr. Gridley will admit that there is some virtue in the spread of the creative literary spirit. American poets are now producing more good verse than ever before. One of them, William Chase Greene, a Rhodes scholar at Oxford, has recently been honored by the bestowal of the Newdigate prize upon his poem, "Richard I. Before Jerusalem." Mr. Greene's blank verse is stately and sonorous; he writes with a dignified grace which is in accord with the best traditions of his art. We quote a part of it from the Springfield *Republican* of August 26:

Richard I. Before Jerusalem

BY WILLIAM CHASE GREENE

Pomegranate blossom, blood-red rain of bloom,
Falls lightly on this land of crag and chasm,
This land where vine and olive seem to spring
Born of the rock, to brave a parching sun.
These barren boulders, these sharp-fingered palms,
This jutting hillside, where the myrtle shade
Lies petal-strewn with stars of silver light,
These are not things of common form and sense.
There lies the Mount of Olives, and below,
Beauteous as the gentlest of earth's brides,
The Holy City sleeps; and yet to-day
I can not bear to lift mine eyes and look
Upon the fairness of her walls and towers.
O, living Lord, whose empery doth lie
Amid and far beyond these outward signs,
Long have I toiled, enduring pain and peace
And pain of battle; cities have I sacked
A score from grassy plain of Picardy
To Ajalon reverberant of war:
But in this land mine armies waste away,
Vanquished in victory. Wherefore, O Lord,
Dost thou deny thy blessing to thy host?
What month of masses, what strange sacrifice
Did Godfrey do, that we have left undone?
Man's pledge is unto man; I answer none
Save thee, whose vicars did anoint me king;
And thou dost know what craft delights me not.
My purposes are sped with din of arms,
With sieges, crumbling into dust the towers
Of them that stay me. Fire is in my blood,
And I am fleet to find revenge, but fleet
To pity and to pardon, loving best
The deeds of grace that best become a king;
To fling bright largesse to the poor, to save
Thy pilgrims from the hand of pillagers,
Each day upon my knees to hear the mass,
To seek out martyred bones of holy saints,
That I may cloister them in some fair shrine
With leaves and tendrils scooped of living stone.
So kings should be: but Philip ever sits
Uneasy on his throne, and bites his lips
With muttered threats of war he dare not wage.
He holds his councils under cloak of night,
Brooding dark plots and mysteries of guile,
And whispers the cold venom of his thoughts
Into my brother's ear; and John, not slow
To succor all who seek to do me wrong,
Stirs up my vassals, holding out brave hopes
Of fiefs and coronets that they shall win

Progress in Cooking

If you knew that you could secure a single cooking product to take the place of both lard and butter, with even better results, would you not use it? You can be certain of that very thing.

CRISCO
For Frying - For Shortening
For Cake Making

Crisco is better than lard for frying because it cooks the foods so quickly that they are crisp and deliciously dry.

Crisco is better than lard for shortening because, being strictly vegetable, it makes a much lighter and more digestible crust than possibly can be secured with an animal fat.

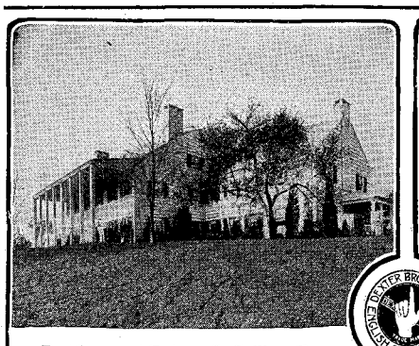
Crisco is better than butter for cake making because it is richer. Butter is nearly one-fifth water while Crisco is all shortening.

Yet Crisco costs less per pound than pure lard and only half as much as butter.

From every standpoint, Crisco should be your *preferred* cooking product, and lard and butter the substitutes. It will be if you try it. Get a package from your grocer today.

This Cook Book Free

It gives over 100 tested recipes showing the best ways to use Crisco and tells in detail why you should use it instead of both lard and butter. Send for a copy to The Procter & Gamble Co., Dept. A, Cincinnati, Ohio.



Residence of Robert J. Collier, Esq.
J. Russell Pope, Architect, New York

Dip Your Shingles Before Laying

Dipping gives absolute protection—where rain gets through between and under shingles, as well as to the outer surfaces. Whether applied by brushing or dipping,

Dexter Brothers English Shingle Stains

are better than paint. They protect the shingles with preservative, waterproofing oils, yet retain the natural texture and beauty of the wood. The pure English ground colors cannot fade.

Write for stained miniature shingles and Booklet A.

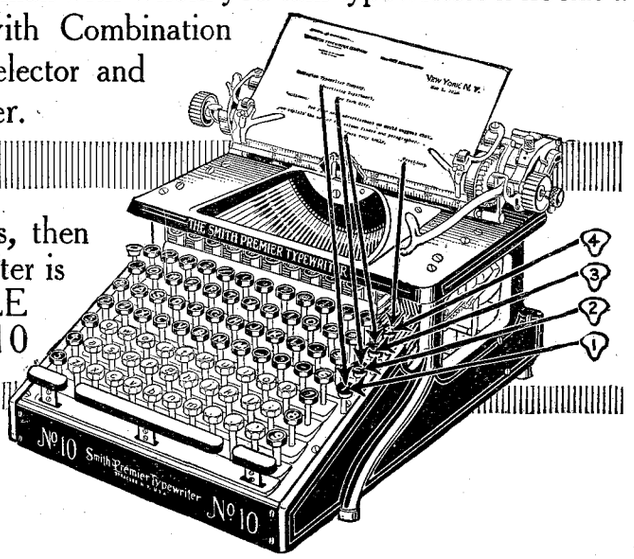
DEXTER BROS. CO., 117 Broad Street, Boston
Branches: 1133 Broadway, 218 Race St., Philadelphia
Also makers of Petrifax Cement Coating

AGENTS: H. M. Hooker Co., Chicago; F. H. McDonald, Grand Rapids; F. T. Crowe & Co., Seattle, Spokane, Tacoma, Wash., and Portland, Ore.; Sherman Kimball, San Francisco; Hoffschlager & Co., Honolulu; AND DEALERS.

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

Ask the man with whom you talk typewriters if he has a machine with Combination Column Selector and Paragrapher.

If he has, then his typewriter is a VISIBLE MODEL 10



SmithPremier

The Combination Column Selector and Paragrapher is the latest labor saving idea in typewriting.

It saves 10 to 20 per cent. of the time and labor according to the nature of the work; and it does it in the simplest manner—by keyboard control of the carriage movements.

The Smith Premier Typewriter, Model 10, has Fourteen new features—all of vital importance in producing the best and quickest work.

Let us send you a Smith Premier catalogue, describing them all.

Smith Premier Department
Remington Typewriter Company
(Incorporated)
New York and Everywhere

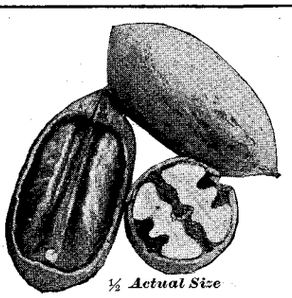
Pomeroy Actual Size

Hardy English Walnut Trees

Rochester grown—hardier than Peach Trees. For the lawn, the acclimated English Walnut is unmatched, with its smooth, light gray bark, luxuriant, dark green foliage, lofty, symmetrical growth. These trees are hardier than the Peach.

ENGLISH WALNUT CROPS YIELD BIG PROFITS

The demand for nuts is big, and prices give growers handsome profits. California crop exceeds its orange crop in money value. Cultivation, harvesting and maintenance are easy and inexpensive. Whether you plant for decoration or for profit, investigate acclimated English Walnuts. Information and catalog mailed free on request.



½ Actual Size

Mantura Pecans
Large Nuts—Paper Shell

Hardy Acclimated Pecan Trees for Planting in Northern States

Here are ***Pecan Trees which will thrive in Northern States***—producing as prolifically and as profitably as any Southern Pecans.

Pecan Orchards pay far bigger profits per acre than wheat or corn.

A shade-tree of wondrous beauty, long the pride of the South, may now adorn any Northern landscape.

We control five varieties of hardy trees best suited for Northern planting. These have withstood temperature far below zero—never been known to "winter-kill." Successful in almost any soil. Begin bearing in 3 to 5 years.

Catalogue free.

GLEN BROTHERS,
Glenwood Nursery, **(EST'D 1866)** **2021 Main St., Rochester, N. Y.**

When he shall wear my crown; and now my lands
Lie waste like gardens withered by the worms,
While I am spent and torn—not spent with war.

. . . . . .

Let me do penance, Lord; upon this hill,
This hill the pilgrims call Mountjoy, I kneel;
I will behold thy city; for my sin
Can find no fiercer penance than to gaze
On empire that my weakness can not win.
O thou, more beautiful than all the dower
Of all the ages, yet more sad than fair,
Upon thine ancient throne in queenly wise
Still thou dost wait thy day; of amethyst
And sapphire is thy crown of hills, thy veil
The gold-spun glory of a thousand clouds.
Mine eyes are dim, and I can look no more.
Behold my penance, Lord! Now let the years
Bring their gray burden, they shall find me firm;
No sorrow can they bring more deep than this,
Yet there are worlds to win, and life still holds
A breath of prophecies yet unfulfilled;
Still may I read anew in each day's dawn
Something of splendor, linking man with thee,
And work some wondrous thing without a name,
That shall endure when realms and dynasties
Shall sway, and fall before thy day of doom.

Elizabeth Barrett Browning's passionate attack on child-labor has became a part of the literature of social progress. But the evil against which it was directed still flourishes, and still inspires poets to angry protest. The brief and vivid stanzas which are printed below appeared in the New York *Independent*.

The Slaughter of the Innocents

BY ROSE TRUMBULL

"O mother, see the mill lights in the darkness glow!"

"I see but candles for my dead
At foot and head."

"Nay, see how wrought by childish hands, world-fabrics grow!"

"I see my babes, decrepit, bowed—
They weave a shroud."

"Yet see their golden wage: the purse of wealth is deep."

"The tide of barter at its flood
Gives bread for blood!"

"O mother, with thy visions dark, dost thou not weep?"

"For slaughtered babes upon such biers
There are no tears."

It is interesting to note the strange attraction which poetry gives to commonplace words. The names *Pulboro'* and *Storrington* are phonetically of no great beauty. Yet in these verses, which were published anonymously in *The Pall Mall Gazette*, they are invested with melody and charm:

A Sussex Love-Song

From Pulboro' to Storrington and many a mile around,
Cuckoo-birds were calling, calling, calling all the way,
Ringing out their shout of love from every thorpe and hurst;
Cuckoo-birds were calling in the May.

From Pulboro' to Storrington—Oh, the budding thorn,
The grave-green breasts of downland and dappled fleecy sky!
In Parham woods the wind-flowers were flooding every ride.
Could we be young and pass the darlings by?

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

From Pulboro' to Storrington fair you were that day,
Pulling flowers and kissing flowers for gladness in the spring,
Till your hands and lips grew tender with hands and lips of mine,
And we heard no more the cuckoos sing.

From Pulboro' to Storrington—Oh, the hour of love
On crumpled fern and budding ling, laugh and tear and sigh,
Till lips and birds grew silent, and the moon, a daffodil,
Raised her dancing bloom athwart the sky.

From Pulboro' to Storrington now I go alone;
Alone I go and slow, and sadly I remember.
Parham woods are faded, never a bird's note rings,
And the great winds blow in December.

Nicholas Vachel Lindsay's gift lies in his ability to interpret in verse our national characteristics. His work is rugged and forceful, and frequently almost photographic in its realism. This poem appeared in *The American Magazine:*

The Grave of the Proud Farmer

BY NICHOLAS VACHEL LINDSAY

Into the acres of the new-born state
He poured his strength and plowed his ancient name,
And, when the traders followed him, he stood
Towering above their furtive souls and tame.

That brow without a stain, that fearless eye
Oft left the passing stranger wondering
To find such knighthood in the sprawling land,
To see a democrat well-nigh a king.

He lived with liberal hand, with guests from far,
With talk and joke and fellowship to spare,—
Watching the wide world's life from sun to sun,
Lining his walls with books from everywhere.

He read by night, he built his world by day.
The farm and house of God to him were one.
For forty years he preached and plowed and wrought:—
A statesman in the fields, who bent to none.

His plowmen-neighbors were as lords to him.
His was an ironside, democratic pride.
He served a rigid Christ, but served him well,—
And for a lifetime saved the countryside.

Here lie the dead who gave the Church their best
Under his fiery preaching of the Word.
They sleep with him beneath the ragged grass. . . .
The village withers, by his voice unstirred.

And tho his tribe be scattered to the wind
From the Atlantic to the China Sea,
Yet do they think of that bright lamp he burned
Of family worth and proud integrity.

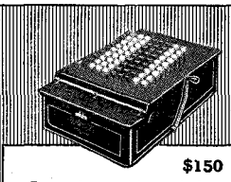
And many a sturdy grandchild hears his name
In reverence spoken till he feels akin
To all the lion-eyed who built the world,—
And lion-dreams begin to burn within.

Students of mysticism are familiar with Evelyn Underhill's valuable book on that subject. Her sense of the supernatural is clearly perceptible in this poem from the London *Nation:*

Uxbridge Road

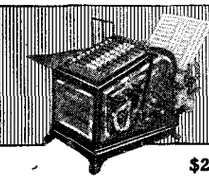
BY EVELYN UNDERHILL

The western road goes streaming out to seek the cleanly wild,
It pours the city's dim desires toward the undefiled,
It sweeps betwixt the huddled homes about its eddies grown



$150
Burroughs key-driven calculator, backed by the Burroughs reputation; 9 rows of keys; totals to $99,999,999.99.

$200
Visible-Style 381; designed and built in the Burroughs factory; adds to $99,999 99; 12½-inch carriage; totals and sub-totals, repeat key.



$250
Burroughs High-Keyboard Model; 10½-inch carriage; adds to $9,999,999.99; totals, sub-totals, repeat, correction key.

Your Price Will Buy a BURROUGHS

Some business men have a mistaken idea that *all* Burroughs Bookkeeping Machines are costly. Far from it. We make Burroughs machines at from *$150 to $950.*

Burroughs machines range from a plain 6-column machine, adapted to the business that employs but one clerk, to our big 17-column Electric Duplex machine, the largest, most complete, adding machine ever built.

The man who buys the $150 Burroughs does so because *that* machine will meet all the requirements of *his* business. It produces for him exactly the same results as the $500 machine produces for the man whose business *needs* are that much greater.

The price of every Burroughs is based entirely upon what it will *do*—the only *fair* way, because *value* always has and always will determine *price.*

A Burroughs at $150 is not a "cheap" machine, nor is the $950 model an expensive machine. The price of the former is low only because of the scope of its adaptability—and the cost of manufacture—are less than the more complete models.

The quality of material that goes into the low and the high-priced Burroughs is exactly the same.

The same engineering skill designs them both.

The same skilled labor puts them together.

And the same guarantee of continuous service stands back of them—a guarantee that is as good as a bond, because it is backed by twenty years of promises *kept.*

The value of a Burroughs in your business lies in what it *saves* for you. The price and the terms on which you buy are for *you* to decide.

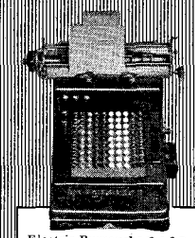
Tell us in what large ways you use figures in your business and name the price you would be willing to pay to handle them in half the time at half the cost—neatly—no errors. Then we will send to your office the machine that meets that price and demonstrate its possibilities on your individual work, all without cost or obligation. But remember this, *price* needn't keep you from owning the best built and the greatest labor-saving device in office work—the Burroughs Adding Machine.

Ask for our systems books, which illustrate this work—sent Free

BURROUGHS ADDING MACHINE COMPANY
49 Burroughs Block, Detroit, Michigan

These prices apply in the United States only

$300
Visible Burroughs, new model, low keyboard, 12½-inch carriage, adds to $9,999,999.99; total, sub-total, non-add, non-print, repeat and separate column correction keys, visible totals, all the printing in sight and in EASY READING range.



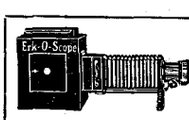
Electric Burroughs $400 StatementMachine, visible model, prints months and days in red; total, sub-total, non-add, non-print and repeat keys and 12½-in. carriage; totals to $9,999,999.99.

$500
Duplex Shuttle Carriage Burroughs; equipped with all regular Burroughs features; totals 2 columns to full capacity of keyboard. A machine that almost THINKS.

Other machines at prices between these and up to $950.

Weis Solid Oak (Golden or Weathered) LETTER FILE Files 20,000 Papers
$13.25 FREIGHT PAID

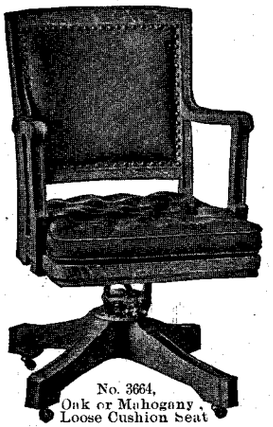
Drawers *roll* on roller bearings. Adjustable follow blocks hold papers vertically for *quick* and *easy* reference. Constructed entirely of *Solid Oak*—mechanically perfect. Practically indestructible. Handsomely finished; matches finest office furnishings. Birch Mahogany $14.50. Ask your dealer.
FREE Catalog "D"—64 pages of filing and time-saving office devices. Booklet "Filing Suggestions" solves your filing problems. Catalog "E" shows *handsome, inexpensive, Sectional Bookcases* (two styles).
Freight Paid east of Mont., Wyo., Colo. Okla. and Texas. Consistently low prices beyond.
The Weis Manufacturing Co.
56 Union St., Monroe, Mich.
New York Office, 108 Fulton Street.



The STEREOPTICON is unsurpassed as an Instructor and Entertainer.
Our Erk-O-Scope—$10.00 with order, balance monthly. Write for plan which makes it pay for itself. Slides of every description can be rented at a nominal charge. Plain or colored slides to order, of excellent quality, at reasonable prices.
ERKER BROS. OPTICAL CO., Est. 1879 ST. LOUIS

HARTSHORN SHADE ROLLERS
Original and unequalled. Wood or tin rollers. "Improved" requires no tacks. Inventor's signature on genuine:
Stewart Hartshorn

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED



No. 3664,
Oak or Mahogany
Loose Cushion Seat

8 hours a day in an Office Chair

A business man spends so much of his time in his office, that he should select a chair which fits comfortably. An uncomfortable chair interferes with his efficiency in dispatching business, and there are far too many of such chairs made and sold.

Only those who specialize in the making of office chairs can know the fine points required in their production. For 40 years, we have confined our efforts and study to the manufacture of office chairs.

Milwaukee Fine Chairs

"Foremost for Forty Years"

are made in 150 designs, varied enough to suit any taste in pattern and woods. They represent the highest development in this department of cabinet making.

There is a dignity and beauty in both form and line and a perfection of finish in all our products which place them in a class by themselves. Every chair is guaranteed to give satisfaction and bears our mark of quality, here reproduced.

Fine Chairs
MILWAUKEE CHAIR CO.
MILWAUKEE, WIS.

Please write for our Book "E." It will assist you in selecting not only the right designs but a chair that will always be comfortable.

Milwaukee Chair Co., Est. 1871
908 South Michigan Avenue, Chicago
The only exclusive makers of Fine Office and Commercial Chairs
14

EVER NEED DUPLICATES

of Form Letters, Drawings, Menus, Reports, anything? Then take advantage of our offer of **ten days' trial, without deposit.** Daus' IMPROVED Tip Top is the simplest and quickest method of duplicating. 100 copies from Pen-written and 50 copies from Type-written Original. Complete Duplicator, with "Dauseo" Oiled Parchment Back, negative roll **$5**

FELIX P. DAUS DUPLICATOR CO., Daus Bldg., 111 John St., N. Y.

VENUS
PERFECT PENCILS
"The Proof of the Pudding is in the Eating."
Prove for yourself Venus Pencils are best. Write for Free Sample. Ask for Hard, Soft or Medium.
VENUS PERFECT PENCILS
LAST LONGEST
WRITE SMOOTHEST
ERASE CLEANEST
17 Black gradations and 2 Copying.
Absolutely guaranteed. WRITE
AMERICAN LEAD PENCIL CO
223 Fifth Ave., New York
VENUS

To smear the little space between the city and the sown;
The torments of its seething tide who is there that can see?
There's one who walked with starry feet the western road by me.

He is the Drover of the soul; he leads the flock of men
All wistful on that weary track, and brings them back again.
The dreaming few, the slaving crew, the motley caste of life,
The wastrel and artificer, the harlot and the wife—
They may not rest, forever prest by one they can not see,
The one who walked with starry feet the western road by me.

He drives them east, he drives them west, between the dark and light;
He pastures them in city pens, he leads them home at night.
The towery trams, the threaded trains, like shuttles to and fro,
To weave the web of working days in ceaseless travel go.
How harsh the woof, how long the weft! Who shall the fabric see?
The one who walked with starry feet the western road by me!

Throughout the living, joyful year at lifeless tasks to strive,
And scarcely at the end to save gentility alive—
The villa plot to sow and reap, to act the villa lie,
Beset by villa fears to live, 'midst villa dreams to die;
Ah, who can know the dreary wo? and who the splendor see?
The one who walked with starry feet the western road by me.

Behold! he lent me as we went the vision of the seer.
Behold! I saw the life of men, the life of God shine clear.
I saw the hidden Spirit's thrust; I saw the race fulfil
The spiral of its steep ascent, predestined of the Will:
Yet not unled, but shepherded by one they may not see—
The one who walked with starry feet the western road by me.

It is a platitude that no earthly happiness is without alloy. But Norman Gale, in *The Westminster Gazette*, repeats this platitude with such epigrammatic vigor that it becomes a poem.

The Responses

BY NORMAN GALE

Are you happy in the sun,
Dusting partridge?
There's the gun.

Are you happy in the brook,
Dace and gudgeon?
There's the hook.

Are you happy in the oats,
Nimble rabbit?
There are shoats.

Do *you* suffer any shocks,
Gawky gosling?
There's the fox.

Does your heart go pit-a-pat,
Gray-silk mousie?
There's the cat.

Is your breast as light as cork,
Dapper hedgebird?
There's the hawk.

Are you happy in God's plan,
Subtle woman?
There is man.

Did I hear you catch your breath,
Sinewy Caesar?
There is death.

Eustis, Florida

The geographical center of the state. 180 feet above sea level. The Queen City of the famous lake region. More than 1000 clear water lakes in the county. Water communication with the Atlantic through the world-renowned Ocklawaha and St. John's Rivers. Long distance telephone, electric lights, public water supply, etc. No finer all year round climate in United States. Come and investigate. This is not a land speculating scheme.

For Booklets or other information address

EUSTIS BOARD OF TRADE

HOME-LIFE IN ORDER By A. T. Schofield, M.D.

Good health, good sanitation. Sensible treatment of the body in the matter of bathing, food, good air, sleep and healthful surroundings. **12mo, Cloth, $1.50.**

FUNK & WAGNALLS COMPANY, New York

"Stolen Delegates"
The Birth of the "Moose"
Wilson's Conquest of the Bosses

And many other stirring incidents of the recent Republican, Democratic, and National Progressive conventions are graphically described and keenly analyzed by

William Jennings Bryan

in his new book, just issued,

"A TALE OF TWO CONVENTIONS"

Mr. Bryan devotes graphic, day-by-day chapters to the Republican and Democratic conventions, all written on the spot, and gives us a good account of the Progressive convention. The book contains the platform of each party, and some of the notable convention speeches, including Mr. Bryan's own at Baltimore, with comments on the speeches of acceptance of Taft and Wilson. Some of the best cartoons of the period are included.

12mo, cloth, Illustrated, - - $1.00 net

If you would preserve a clear idea of what was done at the conventions, get this book

FUNK & WAGNALLS COMPANY
Publishers NEW YORK, N. Y.

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

PERSONAL GLIMPSES

TRYING TO LIVE DOWN A DARK PAST

THERE may be some question as to whether a person with a criminal record has a right to cover up his past and take from society whatever public honors it is willing to give, but Mayor Rudolph Blankenburg and a whole lot of other Philadelphians did not stop to moralize when they learned that William Burke had resigned from the City Councils and disappeared after being forced by a blackmailer to confess that he had been a thief and had "done time" in a Massachusetts prison. They immediately started a movement to bring Burke back and to render him all necessary aid in regaining the respectability he believed he had lost through his public confession. It was not surprizing that thousands of people should sympathize with the reformed felon when he was driven to self-exposure, for his life story, published in the Philadelphia *Inquirer*, is one of the most touching human-interest narratives we have seen in the newspapers in a long time. In his written confession Burke says he does not know who his parents were. "The first thing I recall," he says, "is selling papers as a kid in New York City, eating where I could with the pennies I made, and sleeping in doorways or any old place where the cops would not rap me with their night-sticks." When he was about sixteen years old he fell in with a band of safe-crackers and soon learned most of the tricks of the profession. He tired of the "gophers" and joined the "moll buzzers," pickpockets who snatch women's hand-bags and pocket-books. Of his progress in crime, he says:

Then I went to Blackwell's Island. I was arrested numerous times for ten, thirty, or sixty-day "bits" on the Island, and I became known to the underworld of New York as "New York Slim." I did not regard a short sentence on the Island as anything. All of my "pals" had to take the same dose. . . . . .

I fell in with a bunch of "yeggmen." We beat it out of New York for the West. I helped pull off a number of jobs in and around Chicago, but the police were unable to convict me.

That was in 1888, and it was the year after the Johnstown flood, I think, that I returned to New York. I hit New York with lots of money and waded right into the gambling games and races for two years. I went in for poker, roulette, policy and all the rest of it. Those two years I lived the life of a gambler—just the same life that those fellows who have figured in the Rosenthal case have done, gambling and gambling, winning and losing. More often I lost than won, but I always could find some one to stake me to a few dollars for a fresh plunge.

From gambling I drifted into sneak-thief work. I went in for bank, apartment-house, and second-story jobs. This brings my story up to 1893. I worked with a couple of "pals" in the sneak-thief work.

LOOK FOR THE "EAGLE A" WATER-MARK
IT'S A GOOD HABIT

¶ All hats look pretty much alike when they are new. You don't know what's in them. Only time can tell their wearing qualities. But when you buy a hat with a label in it—the label of a maker of standing—which says that it is a good hat, and you know that the name means what it says, you will pass up seven stores to get a hat with that manufacturer's name in it.

"EAGLE A" WRITING PAPERS
TRADE MARKED WATER MARKED

¶ Now, all Bond Papers look pretty much alike. Cheap paper stock can be given a fine snap, just as cheap felt can be given a nice shiny finish.

¶ But when you see the Water-Mark of the "Eagle and the A" in a sheet of Bond Paper, you know, or you should know, that we who made it say that that Bond Paper is not only a Good Paper, and will serve you well, but that it is the actual equivalent in Paper Quality at its price. There are Thirty-Four of these Papers.

¶ Business Men thought so well of "Eagle A" Papers that they bought over 15,000,000 pounds last year.

Ask your Printer or Lithographer to show you samples of "EAGLE A" WRITING PAPERS

Or, write us and we will send you a Portfolio containing Printed Business Forms on six of our products.

Write today.

To make your letters most impressive and convincing use COUPON BOND

The De Luxe Business Paper
The Peer of the "Eagle A" Water Marked Line
May we send you samples of this Paper?

In writing please mention which of these Sample Sets you prefer.

AMERICAN·WRITING·PAPER·COMPANY
25 Main Street; Holyoke, Massachusetts
Twenty Nine Mills

INDENTURE BOND · GOVERNMENT BOND · PERSIAN BOND · ROMAN BOND · STANDARD BOND
AGAWAM BOND · BANKERS BOND · CONTRACT BOND · COUPON BOND · ITALIAN BOND
OLD HEMPSTEAD BOND · SECURITY TRUST BOND

A man can gain some new knowledge from the Standard Dictionary every day through his whole life—and then turn it over to his children for *their benefit.*

FREE

Try "3 in One" on pianos, tables, any furniture, all veneered and varnished surfaces.

Doesn't form a crusty overcoat of grease and dirt like varnish, but sinks into the grain of the wood, removing scars and stains, bringing back the original finish. Soils nothing; helps everything; no grease; no acid; no offensive odor; all stores; big bottle; little price. Write for free bottle and new booklet. 3 IN 1 OIL CO., 42 YF. Broadway, New York City.

3 in One Oil

THE "NIAGARA" CLIP

Double Grip NEAT AND ATTRACTIVE

Paper Clip AN OFFICE NECESSITY

100 in Each Box
Sample Box 15c.

NIAGARA CLIP COMPANY, NEW YORK CITY
"Largest Clip Makers in the World."

New Typewriter $18 in U.S.A

A Remarkable Typewriter. Carried in Grip or in Overcoat Pocket. Standard Keyboard. Does All that Higher Priced Machines Do. Over 26,000 in Daily Use. Bennett Portable Typewriter has less than 250 parts, against 1700 to 3700 in others. That's the secret of our $18 price. It's built in the famous Elliott-Fisher Billing Machine Factory, sold on a money-back-unless-satisfied guaranty. Wt. 4½ lbs. You can carry for home use, business or trips. Send for catalog and Agts. Proposition.

A. G. Bennett Typewriter Co., 366 Broadway, New York

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

Chiclets

REALLY DELIGHTFUL

The Dainty Mint Covered Candy Coated Chewing Gum

The singer's tones are more dulcet, the speaker's voice more clear, when Chiclets are used to ease and refresh the mouth and throat. The refinement of chewing gum for people of refinement. It's the peppermint—the *true* mint.

Look for the Bird Cards in the packages. You can secure a beautiful Bird Album free.

For Sale at all the Better Sort of Stores

5c. the Ounce and in 5c., 10c. and 25c. Packets.

SEN-SEN CHICLET COMPANY
Metropolitan Tower New York

Chiclets
Chiclets
Chiclets

ities; while in the prison he had accumulated $200 by betting on baseball games inside the walls. He decided to be honest, and returned to New York to live. It was like a real home-coming, but his old "pals" were in the metropolis and he soon realized that if he was to lead a better life he must go elsewhere. In May, 1904, he left New York for Philadelphia. Having learned the trade of a hardwood polisher while in jail, he obtained employment and joined the Hardwood Finishers' Union. He led a strike in one concern and caused wages to be raised from $15 to $16.50 a week. This eventually led to the loss of his position. But he had been saving, and started a cigar store, worked at his trade, and occasionally made money on sub-contracts of his own. Burke married a widow, Mrs. Mary Allen, whose daughter by her first husband is now ten years of age. He was happy and so was his wife. He became interested in politics and last fall was urged by friends to run for Councilman on the reform ticket headed by Mayor Blankenburg. He was elected, and when Mayor Blankenburg began cleaning up the Tenderloin Burke went around one night to see how it was being done. He became interested, and he became his own policeman. He had some cards printed and began ordering women from the streets. He was arrested, but later was released. But before Burke was driven from the streets he had been recognized by a former convict whom he had known in the Massachusetts prison. The "old pal" recognized the man he last had seen in stripes. He followed him to Police Headquarters, and when Burke was turned loose the "old pal" accosted him. The result of the recognition was that Burke was blackmailed under threat of exposure of his past. Burke wrote:

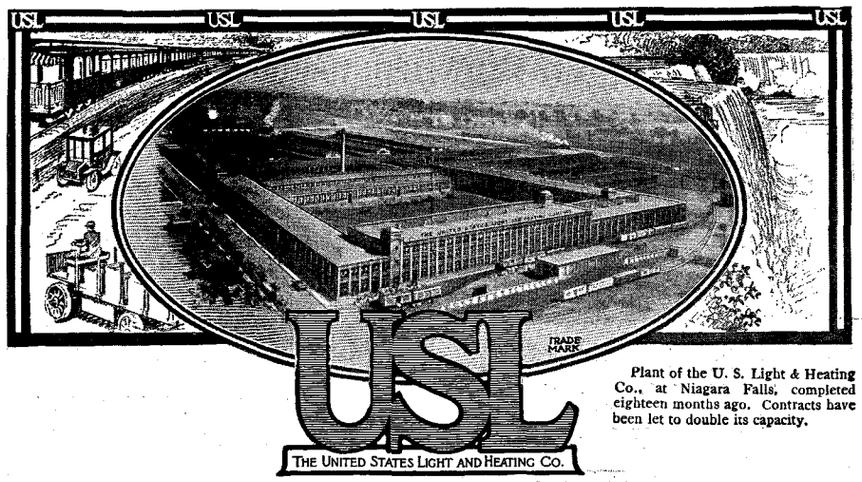
I gave him every cent I could get—as much as a hundred dollars at a time. At last I told him he had my last dollar and it was time he lay down on the job. He just laughed. He snickered and remarked:

"There's money in it. You'd better come across again. I will take your record to the newspapers and sell it. It would make mighty interesting reading."

I figured it all out and I decided to "squeal." That's the reason I have written the story of my life. I must shake this blackmailer off for good and all. All I ask is fair play. I am not running away. I am fighting in the open, and I will come back to Philadelphia to face the music. I have sent my wife and child away from the city. My cigar-store is gone. I have no money, but I mean to keep up the fight. I will never turn crooked again.

It would have done no good to have the blackmailer arrested. The entire story would have come out. From now on no person can accuse me. I have told my own story.

His story deeply imprest Mayor Blankenburg, who said:



Plant of the U. S. Light & Heating Co., at Niagara Falls, completed eighteen months ago. Contracts have been let to double its capacity.

ANNOUNCEMENT

To every automobile or truck owner or manufacturer—to everyone who uses a storage battery for any purpose whatever—to anyone who rides on a railroad train.

Within the great U-S-L plant, pictured above, the world's largest in the field of specialized electrical manufacture, are centered the facilities and skill growing out of fourteen years' pioneer experience in perfecting storage batteries of all classes and making dynamos and electric regulating devices for the most exacting uses.

Exhaustive research, most accurate inspection, and absolute standardization contribute to the unusual character of a product bearing the U-S-L trademark.

Rigid testing of both raw materials and finished product, conducted in completely equipped individual testing laboratories for each product, guarantees the efficiency and service-value of every piece of U-S-L equipment.

U-S-L Specialized Electrical Products

U-S-L Storage Batteries (formerly National)

For Electric Vehicles—Great in power capacity and sustained voltage dependability.

U-S-L Sparkers and Auto Lighters—Leaders in maintaining high efficiency for Ignition of engines, electric light for automobiles, etc.

U-S-L Stationary Batteries—For electric lighting country homes remote from power circuits.

U-S-L Electric Starter and Lighter

The "Fly-Wheel Starter" is a special combination motor and generator installed in place of the usual engine fly wheel.

U-S-L Axle Lighting Equipment (Bliss System)

The pioneer in the field; now standard. Six thousand now supply electric light for railway cars.

Strong Service Co-Operation

Service to customers along lines of active co-operation is another feature in the U-S-L policy. The U-S-L Service men operate from U-S-L Stations maintained in eight of the largest cities. They co-operate toward the end of continuously maximum efficiency of U-S-L products. At all Stations a complete stock of spare parts is kept.

Write for Information. Don't buy an automobile or truck, gasolene or electric, or install a storage battery for any use, until you learn about U-S-L. Correspondence is solicited.

The U. S. Light & Heating Co.—*General Offices:* **30 Church St., New York**—*Factory:* **Niagara Falls, N. Y.**

Branch Offices and Service Stations: Chicago, New York, Boston, Cleveland, Buffalo, San Francisco, Detroit, St. Louis

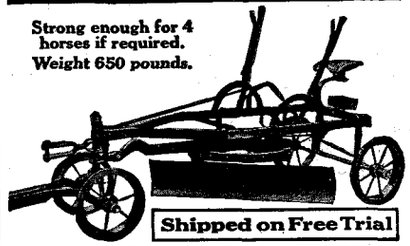
USL USL USL USL USL

"It's Time To Mend Your Ways"

Bad Roads are made Good Roads in the best and easiest way with

THE GLIDE GRADER DITCHER LEVELER No 1

A 2 HORSE, 1 MAN ROAD MACHINE



Strong enough for 4 horses if required. Weight 650 pounds.

Shipped on Free Trial

A Real Road Machine—A Demonstrated Success

Over 2000 of these machines are in daily use and proving our claim "The best all round road machine made." Will dig a V-shaped ditch 2 to 3 feet deep. Indispensable for leveling and preparing irrigated land and for other various kinds of general work.

Write us TO-DAY for Booklet and special good roads matter. All Free.

Glide Road Machine Co., 548 Huron St., Minneapolis, Minn.

Eat Your Way To Health

Then Eat More and Stay in Health

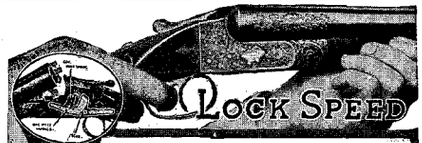
TYLER'S MACERATED WHEAT

DELICIOUS, APPETIZING, SATISFYING.

A perfect combination of macerated wheat, nuts, fruit and other wholesome foods. Possesses all the organic vitality your blood and nerves demand. Will aid digestion and give you a natural, normal appetite.

Send 2c stamp for Raw Food Book and Health Guide, or send 25c for Book and enough Food for Three Meals. Write today.

Byron Tyler, Food Spec'list, **71 Syndicate Bldg. Kas. City, Mo**



¶ Lock speed is all important.
¶ Cornell University timed our lock.
¶ Ithaca lock operates in 1-625 of a second.
¶ This lightning speed will increase your score.
¶ Beautiful catalog FREE; 18 grades, $17.75 net to $400 list.
¶ Five bores—28, 20, 16, 12 and 10.
¶ Our 5¾ lb. 20 bore is a bowling success.

Ithaca Guns

ITHACA GUN CO. DEPT. H ITHACA - N.Y.

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

Prints by Gaslight

For clear snappy, brilliant prints from your Kodak negatives insist on Velox—the only paper that is made exclusively to meet the requirements of the amateur negative.

The best finishers of Kodak work use Velox exclusively.

NEPERA DIVISION,
EASTMAN KODAK CO.,
ROCHESTER, N. Y., *The Kodak City*

Erase Ink instantly with the "Cado" Ink Eraser

It leaves the paper as smooth and clean as before writing. The bristles of the brush, which form the eraser, are made from a specially prepared fibre. The adjustable indestructible holder renders the eraser always ready for use, and the eraser may be economically renewed when worn out. Extra Brushes 10 cents each. Send 25c, or write for folder, *today*, to Dept. L. **Price 25c.**
Cushman & Denison Mfg. Co., 242 W. 23d St., N. Y. City

The butter harvest

Dairymen haven't been able to keep up with the increasing demand for butter—which now reaches 20 lbs. per capita yearly, totalling about two billions of pounds—*because they don't keep enough Jersey cows!*

Ordinary dairy cows produce 165 pounds of butter yearly, so that, of the twenty-two million cows in this country, the product of over twelve millions is needed to produce the two billion pounds of butter.

Five million Jersey cows would do the work of twelve million average cows, because Jerseys average 400 lbs. of butter yearly—*and cost no more to keep!*

The moral is very plain: Jersey cows will reap *your* share of the great butter harvest!

American Jersey Cattle Club
324 West 23d St., New York

Now is the time to prove that the words in the good book are not a mere fallacy, or an iridescent dream, but a beautiful reality. Let the citizens join me and extend a helping hand to Councilman Burke. He doesn't know his father or mother. He was unfortunate, and he has shown his manhood.

I have been wronged by persons many times in my numerous years of business activity, and I have forgiven all of the persons who wronged me. I have not been sorry. Because Mr. Burke was unfortunate is no reason why he should be kicked around—kicked down to where he once was.

It is the duty of all good citizens to stand up for the man and help him toward the pinnacle for which he has been working for the last seven years. I am a strong believer in forgiveness, not only in the case of Mr. Burke, but in all cases where repentance is shown. And it pays to see if the repentance is genuine. Mr. Burke will get my helping hand, and should get the helping hand of every other citizen.

Other city authorities joined the Mayor in expressing sympathy for Burke, but it remained for John L. Fehr, American representative of the Chinese Merchants' Association, himself an ex-convict, to make the first offer of practical assistance. And there were no strings to Fehr's offer, for he promised that if Burke would come back he would set him up in the cigar business and let him take his own time in repaying the money advanced. In a newspaper interview Fehr said:

No one knows as I do what this man has suffered, and he needs financial aid more than anything else, and my purse is open for him and his needs and for those of his family.

Burke's greatest asset is his wife, and a woman as good as she is deserves to have all the help extended to her husband. My own life has been such that I know there are few persons ready to help a man who has served a prison term.

I was a successful publisher and broker when suddenly business reverses overcame me and I did what I knew was wrong to obtain money to help me out of my difficulties. Then I was caught and when the gates of the Eastern Penitentiary closed upon me I thought that my future was ended. When I had been there a little while I began to think that perhaps after all there was a chance, and when I came out it was with renewed determination to make a new name for myself and live down the past.

After I had served my sentence the first person to extend a hand to me was my loving wife, who forgave my errors, and when I settled right down in the neighborhood where I had always lived there came into my life a man whom I did not know and he offered me the chance to start in business again. I was so happy that I thought it was all fiction, but when he gave me the money I knew that this was not fiction, but that some one was willing to trust me.

When the news of what his sympathizers had said and done reached him, Burke wrote to his wife:

Why should I not return, as it is the

Esterbrook Steel Pens

250 Styles

There's an Esterbrook for you

250 styles—fine, medium and broad points.

The standard of the world

Ask your stationer.

The Esterbrook Steel Pen Mfg. Co.,
26 John Street, New York.
Works, Camden, N. J.

Steel-tye your important papers

Protect them by keeping secure in

STEEL-TYE
Expanding Envelopes

Protect them against loss, against mislaying, soiling or tearing. This envelope is an excellent systematizer. It contains an index for one hundred papers, so you can find any one instantly. It holds any number of papers, expanding to fit contents. *The secret is the steel clasp* which can be opened instantly, but holds securely whether the envelope contains one paper or is filled to capacity. This clasp saves the bother of strings, tapes, seals or rubber bands. It is perfectly flat; does not interfere with filing. Envelopes are made from red rope fibre, lighter than leather but tough and durable. They have been adopted by the U. S. Government, big Life Insurance Companies, etc., *for filing and carrying papers. Made in all sizes.* Write for Catalogue No. 21 for full information and prices.

GEO. B. GRAFF CO., BOSTON, MASS.
Manufacturers also of the celebrated Vise Clip

HAY FEVER

Instantly Relieved by
THE ELECTRIC
"RESPIRONE"
(REG. U. S. PATENT OFFICE)

DOCTORS know the remedies for most ailments of the respiratory tract—the Respirone applies them. It is the latest scientific achievement by which the best formulae are deposited in volatile form directly upon the mucous surfaces of the nasal cavities, bronchial tubes and lungs, as a coating of soothing antiseptic to alleviate congestion and inflammation.

THE RESPIRONE is an instrument, electrically operated, approved by every physician who has seen it in operation.

RECOMMENDED for Hay Fever, Tonsilitis, Asthma, Catarrh, Colds and Bronchitis; each disease having its own specific formula. Operated either by electric current or batteries.

All money refunded after ten days' trial, if not fully satisfied. Booklet free.

The Electric Respirone Co.
521 Penn Building Cleveland, Ohio

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

only logical thing for me to do? If I go to another city it will be the old story over again, and every one would find out sooner or later that I had received a prison sentence for my crimes of the past.

In Philadelphia my life is now known and no further harm can come to me so long as I work and live honestly, and in a humble way I can succeed. When I come back it will be under the name of William Burke, and I will have the nerve to live among my old neighbors.

Burke returned to Philadelphia on August 26, was joyfully greeted by his wife, and accepted the offer of assistance from Fehr. He exhibited to newspaper reporters a letter written to him on August 20 by Mrs. Burke, in which she said, "I will stick with you through thick and thin and bear my share of your troubles." In an interview with a *Public Ledger* reporter Burke said:

I've come back because my wife stood by me. With a woman like that any fellow that wouldn't make good wouldn't be a man, that's all. I am going to work for Mr. Fehr here on a good salary and I think the people of this city will understand what a fight it has been for me for years and what a fight it is going to be, even from now on. Thank God for one thing, anyway. The worst of it is over—the letting people know all about it. And I tell you one thing, I want people to believe in me. I believed in everybody to the extent of telling everything about my past. I figured they would give me a chance, and I feel sure they will.

I have been waiting in New York, wondering what I would do if I did come back to this city, wondering at first what my wife would do, always putting off coming back; even to-day, I wanted to put it off. I would rather serve another seven years in prison than go through what I have been through since I sent my resignation to Councils.

Things brightened up a lot when I got that letter from my wife. Did you read it? It was published in some of the papers here.

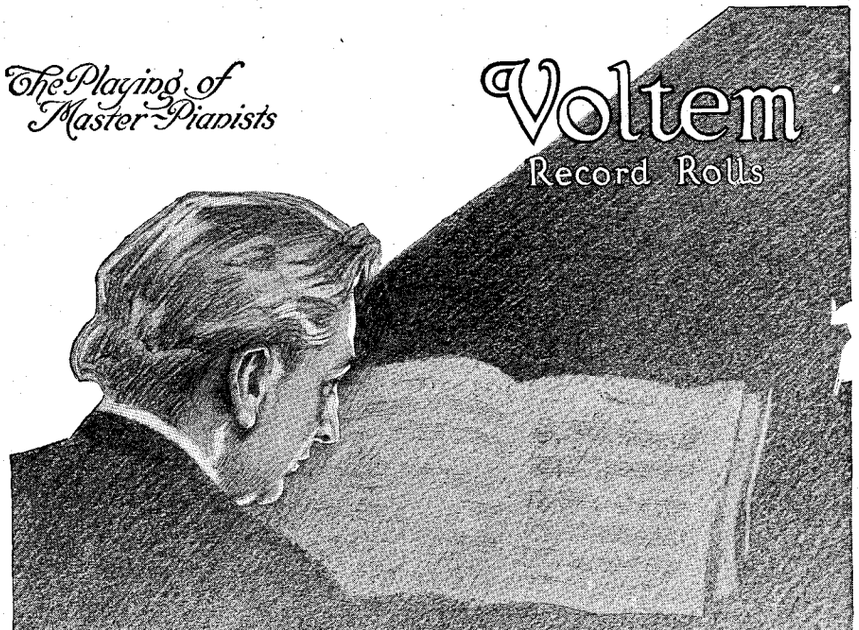
Burke then named and described the ex-convict whom he said blackmailed him until he was forced to make the confession:

It was old Jimmy Foley, a man who knew me for twenty-five years, who recognized me and bled me for money.

Foley and I worked alongside of each other in the Charlestown prison, Boston. We were old acquaintances then. Foley is now, I should judge, about sixty-seven years old, and a hop fiend. The last I heard of him he had gone to New York. When I was a youngster I ran into him and he was the "stall" in the gang of pickpockets with which I became associated.

Later on he went out West and got in with a bunch of "yeggmen," and then I lost sight of him for some years while he was cracking safes. The next thing I heard of him was when the two of us met in Charlestown Penitentiary as convicts.

If any man should know me it was Foley. No wonder he recognized me here in Philadelphia.



THE ANGELUS has brought into the home the music of all composers—past and present. Now, our new Voltem rolls give the individual playing of the best pianists of the day and are substitutes for the presence of these very pianists in your home.

Voltem rolls are personal records of the playing of famous musicians, and contain every variation of tempo, all phrasing, every shade of dynamic force, all pedal effects, and all the idiosyncrasies and peculiarities which characterize the performance of each artist. The Voltem roll is a perfect and complete record of the rendition of the pianist, not merely a temporized roll which gives tempo effect only.

All the artistic effects are fully brought out by the wonderful Melodant, the Sustaining Pedal device and other features of the ANGELUS, so that the rendition of the ANGELUS pianist is in every respect like that of the artist whose performance is recorded and cut in the roll. These marvelous results are obtained by simply using the ANGELUS pedals as indicated by the marking on the roll.

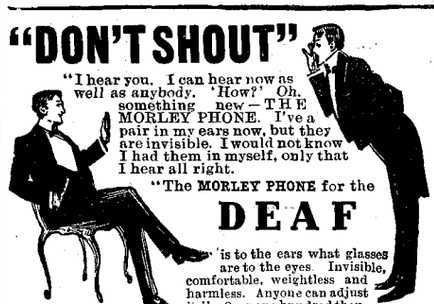
To those player-pianists who have attained high proficiency, Voltem rolls will reveal possibilities of further musical development, while the novice will prize them for their educational value. They absolutely fulfil the desire of those persons who are content to have their renditions exact repetitions of the playing of authoritative musicians.

Voltem rolls are the latest evidence that the ANGELUS will gratify the musical desires and tastes of everyone.

THE WILCOX & WHITE CO.

Makers of the Angelus MERIDEN, CONN. 233 Regent St., London

"DON'T SHOUT"



"I hear you. I can hear now as well as anybody. 'How?' Oh, something new—THE MORLEY PHONE. I've a pair in my ears now, but they are invisible. I would not know I had them in myself, only that I hear all right.

"The MORLEY PHONE for the

DEAF

is to the ears what glasses are to the eyes. Invisible, comfortable, weightless and harmless. Anyone can adjust it." Over one hundred thousand sold. Write for booklet and testimonials.

THE MORLEY CO., Dept. 772, Perry Bldg., Phila.

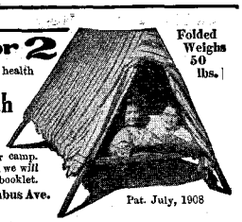
2 in ONE for 2

You will find real enjoyment and health out of doors with the

Ristey Tent-Couch

A tent and couch in one. Needs no ropes or stakes. Easily moved or carried and folds up in a roll. Just the thing for lawn, porch or camp. Send your name and address and we will mail you an interesting 20-page booklet.

Corona Mfg. Co., 3143 Columbus Ave. Minneapolis, Minn.



Folded Weighs 50 lbs.

Pat. July, 1908

FIRST MORTGAGES ON OREGON and Washington Farms at not over one third their appraised valuation, to net the investor 6 to 7%. Write for list.

Devereaux Mortgage Co. 1013-17 Spalding Bldg. PORTLAND, OREGON

The Prophylactic Tooth Brush

The one with the popular reputation. Your dentist will tell why.

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

Smoke Five With Me

Here is the sweetest smoke that I ever knew, and I've smoked for 40 years.

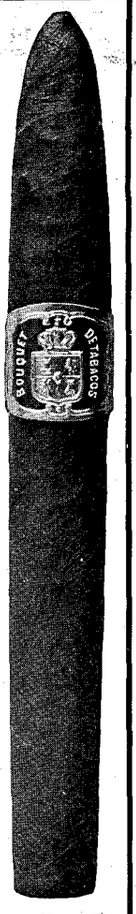
It was handed me once by a connoisseur, who told me where to get it. Later I had it made specially for me—made as a Panatela, the size of this picture, for a short, sweet smoke. It is made solely from Havana leaf. So are many others. But I call this the finest-flavored leaf that ever came from Cuba.

All my friends think likewise. Now I order these cigars in 50,000 lots to keep my friends supplied.

It occurs to me now that countless men would be glad to share this discovery. I am going to let some of them do it. Not for profit so much as a hobby.

I will supply a few men, who love good cigars, at **$4.50 per hundred,** mail or express prepaid. That's not far from my cost.

If you must have big, heavy cigars, these won't please you. These are for men who like mild and exquisite smokes. I have never tasted anything like them.



Five Cigars Free

I will send to 500 men five cigars free. Just send me 10 cents to cover postage, packing and revenue stamp. I will supply the cigars. I only ask this 10 cents to pick out the right sort of people.

If you like them, order as wanted—50 or 100 at a time. I will send them prepaid at $4.50 per hundred (fifty for $2.35), and if you prefer will open a 30 day charge account with you. **Write now for the five cigars.**

(5) **J. ROGERS WARNER**
521 Marine Bank Building, Buffalo, N. Y.

Sterling

THE ENGINE of REFINEMENT
For the finest boats that float

For Runabouts, Cruisers and Speed Boats. Write for Catalog

Sterling Engine Co. 1235 Niagara St. Buffalo, N. Y.

"Successful Teaching" 14 phases of *successful* teaching in the light of the helpful experiences of as many teachers—given in 14 *"Prize Essays."* $1 postpaid from **FUNK & WAGNALLS COMPANY,** New York.

IF I SEND YOU THIS BICYCLE

For you to use and keep forever as your own, **Would You** then agree to show your bicycle to ten or more of your friends and tell them the ridiculously low factory price, easy terms, unusual conditions and exceptional offers I would make, all of which I will explain to you if within ten days from seeing this you will say in a letter or on a postal *"write bicycle particulars"* and on your letter or card mark it.

Personal for J. L. MEAD, President
MEAD CYCLE CO. R172 Mead Block, Chicago

"KING" ROGERS, ELEPHANT POACHER

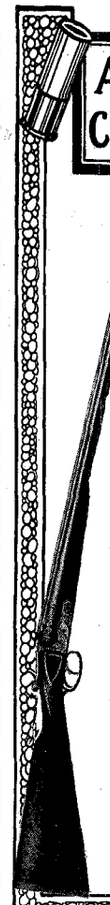
IT IS NOT surprizing that James Ward Rogers, the American elephant poacher, who was run down and killed in Africa the other day by British soldiers, should have been regarded as a king by many of the natives of the jungle. He was indeed a remarkable man, if all we read about him is true. In order to carry on his illicit business he established an organized administration over the wild country of the interior, and ruled more despotically than the native tribal chiefs. By sheer force of personality he controlled chiefs who could have had him put to death any time had they not feared him or believed him to be a superhuman creature. He had his scouts, his spies, his runners, and his hunters, as well as scores of flunkeys who obeyed his every command. Captain C. V. Fox, Inspector of Mongalla Province, who led the detachment of soldiers who killed Rogers, is quoted as saying the American's ability to organize and rule men amounted to genius. The British expedition had to creep up the Uganda banks of the Nile for six weeks and then cross over into the Belgian Congo before Rogers' hiding place was finally discovered. Fox and his men were in tatters and facing starvation when they overtook the poacher. Rogers was dying of a bullet wound received during a twelve-hour chase when the army officer found him. The New York *Sun* publishes an interesting story about some of the first elephant hunting Rogers did. *The Sun* says the story was told by Rogers to one of his friends, who gave it to *The Sun* after the outlaw was killed. We read:

I had been employed for nearly ten years in government service in Uganda, both around the Victoria Nyanza and Lake Albert—had traveled all over this country, and so started out on this venture with thorough knowledge of the region I passed through on my way to Belgian territory and that territory itself, where I made my bags. Leaving the service, knowing of several ivory poachers and their huge winnings, thoroughly up on the country, the language and the customs of the natives, it was not strange that I turned my thoughts toward using this knowledge in the risky "get-rich-quick" scheme of ivory poaching.

I owned several good guns, and by using what little money I had saved judiciously I contrived to fit out quite a neat little "safari" or caravan that started out from the shores of the Victoria Nyanza for Fajao on the Victoria Nile. Arrived there after twenty days' leisurely marching, I crossed the river and continued on to Koba, which is situated on the British shore of Lake Albert. There I ferried across the northern bay of that lake and set my foot in the Belgian Congo on the opposite shore.

Seven days' safari inland brought me to the borders of the Moarra region, some

An Accurate Close Shooter



IT drops the Game

You're as sensitive as anyone in your shooting party. Your string of birds, your record of "clays" smashed can be as big as any. Shoot a Fox Gun and class with the leaders. You'll swear by a

FOX GUN

No one who sits in boat, tramps woods or wades marshes will carry a better gun than your Fox.

Tag Protection. Tied to each gun is a certificate written in ink by our expert tester, recording the behavior of that particular gun. We guarantee it to perform in your hands exactly as it did on our own proof-range

Handle a Fox Gun at your dealer's. Test its shooting qualities. If your dealer hasn't it, write us his name. Catalog in colors, free.

The A. H. Fox Gun Company
4682 North 18th Street
Philadelphia

VACUUM CLEANERS

Electric Stationary and Portable,
Country Homes Special for use with Gasoline Engine.

VICTOR CLEANER COMPANY, Mfrs., York, Pa.

That **"Awful Smart"**
Your Shaving Soap Did It

The free caustic found its way into the pores of your skin and that terrible smarting and drawing sensation resulted.

Use MENNEN'S SHAVING CREAM

which contains no free caustic, and enjoy a *cool, comfortable shave.*

Mennen's Shaving Cream makes a lather which requires *no "rubbing in"* to soften the beard. You *lather* and then shave. *Saves time,* and does away with tender faces.

For sale everywhere, 25c
Sample Tube Free

GERHARD MENNEN CO.
Newark, N. J.

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

eighty-five or ninety miles from the lake. The country there is covered with bush, interspersed with plain patches, the ideal region for the game I was after. Practically no one had shot here before, my contemporaries saying it was foolhardy to go so deep into the Belgian territory, with the correspondingly increased chances of capture.

It is impossible, save for the highly favored few, to obtain a license to shoot elephants in the Congo Free State, and with my fellow poachers afraid to venture into this region I may say it was almost virgin territory in the sense of ivory shooting.

Immediately I struck elephant. Two came right into my camp and were shot with ridiculous ease. They approached from the windward side, but even then I am at a loss to know how they approached so near without taking alarm. Usually they are very hard to get near to, and shun camps as man does pestilence.

My luck when I started out to look for them continued of the best. We found a herd of about twenty almost at once and gave hot chase, keeping on the trail of the brutes.

Of this herd I shot seven. The first and second days after this netted me four apiece.

On arriving at the west bank of the river, whither he had gone in search of his partner's camp, Rogers found himself face to face with a Belgian askari. The story continues:

My heart sank as I realized how foolishly I had neglected to take even the slightest precaution in approaching. However, I thought to bluff it out, so in my most nonchalant manner asked if I might see the commandant, thinking to make a dash for cover and my caravan when the askari should turn his back. The sentry informed me he was not present, but would return in the hour. Would I wait for the "Bwana?"

Under the circumstances I decidedly would not, but would call again soon. I walked a short distance away from the camp and met my head boy coming up. I rapidly told him to run back, tell the others to throw the ivory into the river, and scatter in as many directions as they could.

The Belgian askaries, about thirty in number, had by this time grasped the situation, and followed me. I suddenly turned around and leveled my gun at the nearest. They all did the same to me. I broke open my gun and showed them it was loaded full. They did the same with theirs.

Then five or six of them dropt their guns and rushed me. If I had shot at them I would have been an extremely dead man on the instant, for the remaining twenty-five had me covered. We had a merry fight, but six to one is too great odds even for a warlike American, and soon I was bound.

In half an hour the commandant, a little man with a greasy beard and still greasier clothes, appeared. We talked in French.

"So. Shooting elephants? If you have no license to show me it is a serious business."

"Not so serious for me as it will be for

G. Washington's INSTANT Coffee

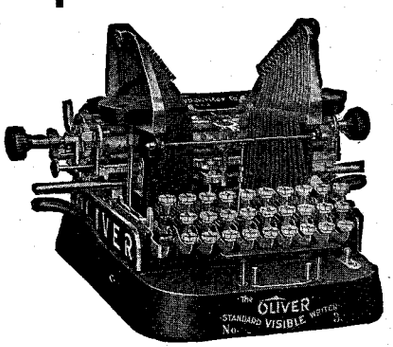
Just pure coffee *refined* like sugar—use it as you do sugar—½ to ¾ teaspoonful in a cup—pour on boiling water—sugar and cream to taste—the flavor is *always* perfect—*you* control the strength. Sold by grocers at 30c and 85c per tin except in extreme West and South. If your grocer hasn't it, send us his name and 30c and receive a full size tin.

Made in the cup at the table

A book telling how to prepare 24 delicious "New Desserts and Delicacies" mailed free upon request by post card.

G. WASHINGTON COFFEE SALES CO., 79 Wall St., New York

$5 a month



Buys This Visible Typewriter

This is the famous model No. 3 Oliver—the machine with the type bars that strike downward, the machine that makes the "write-in-sight" principle mechanically practical. It is simple, fast and strong—a world's standard typewriter.

You pay no cash until you see it, until you try it in your own home or office. Then you make your own decision with no salesman to influence or hurry you.

If you keep it you pay only $5 down—and the typewriter will earn its own way thereafter. You stop paying in 10 months, and the total cost is only $55, which is $45 less than the catalog price, with no interest to pay and with no collectors to bother you.

If you own a typewriter now you can trade it in to us as a first payment. We will be liberal with you.

This is absolutely the best typewriter value ever offered to the public, and the selling plan is the most convenient ever devised. Fill in the coupon with your name and address, and we will immediately send you the particulars of this offer, together with a detailed description of this splendid typewriter. This will cost you nothing and you will be under no obligation. Our only caution to you is that you act at once, for the supply of these machines is limited.

TYPEWRITERS DISTRIBUTING SYNDICATE
166 U. I. No. Michigan Blvd., Chicago (114)

Typewriters Distributing Syndicate
166 U. I. No. Michigan Blvd. Chicago

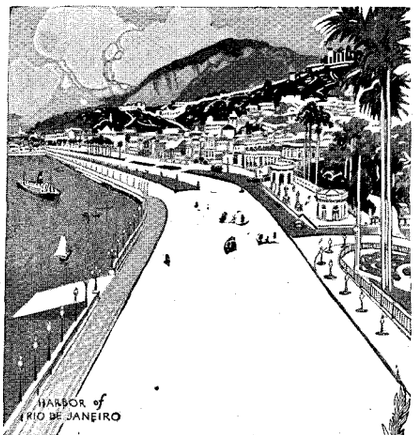
You may send, without placing me under any obligation, further information of your typewriter offer.

Name.....

Address.....

My old machine is a.....No. .....

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED



Go to South America. A Cruise of Wonder and Surprise. Cost $300

SOUTH AMERICA is the peer of any land you have ever seen. You travellers who have not been there have left unexplored a vast continent of surprises.

Its wond'rous seacoast and mammoth rivers, its snow-capped mountains and tropic valleys, its cities, equal in size and grandeur to any capital of Europe, are beyond the reach of your imagination if you have only followed the beaten paths of travel. So this winter see something new. Go to South America.

Write us today for illustrated book that gives full details of two 70-day cruises that include visits to Bahia, Rio de Janeiro, Santos, Montevideo, Buenos Ayres, San Paulo, Petropolis, Barbados and Trinidad in the West Indies, and optional trips to Panama and Valparaiso. Sailing dates from New York, *Dec. 28th* and *March 22d*. Cost $300 and up.

These cruises are made by the new Twin-Screw *S.S. Vestris*, equipped with the most modern safety devices and affording passengers all the comforts of a well appointed hotel.

For booklet address:

LAMPORT & HOLT LINE
BUSK & DANIELS, General Agents
311 Produce Exchange New York

YOUR LOVING NELL. Letters from the Paris and Vienna Music Studios, by Mrs. NELLY GORE. 12mo, cloth, 231 pages, illustrated. $1.00 net. Funk & Wagnalls Company, Pubs., New York.

Life and Times of the PATRIARCHS

"Rich in valuable historical and geographical details. The author is strong in his convictions as to the historicity of the Genesis narratives of the lives of the patriarchs, and has gathered an abundance of material to confirm his view." *Christian World*, Cleveland, O.

Abraham, Isaac and Jacob
By WM. HANNA THOMSON, M.D., LL.D.

"In the pleasant papers he has gathered here he describes personal experiences in visiting the sites of *various* Bible episodes, not merely those relating to the patriarchs, and he endeavors to reconstruct from the life and customs of to-day a picture of conditions in early Biblical times. The book is very interesting to the student of the Bible, and to the visitor to Palestine." *The Sun*, New York.

"It is interesting to read the story of the patriarchs in the setting of the conditions in which they lived and moved. The book is a practical commentary on many points of Old Testament life and history otherwise not easily understood." *Zion's Advocate*, Portland, Me.

12mo, Cloth, Illustrated, $1.20 net; by mail $1.30
FUNK & WAGNALLS CO., New York

you when my Government takes the matter in hand," I retorted.

"How many have you shot?" he asked.

"Not enough, and I'm going to shoot more soon," I replied.

I was a trifle too cocky with him, which I regretted afterward, when I offered him my store of sovereigns to get away. As it was I lost them anyway, whereas a courteous tip to him, preceded by keeping a civil tongue in my head, might have saved me endless anxiety and my guns at least. The askaries after securing me had kept on, caught my caravan, taken away the ivory and guns and then set the boys loose.

Then I learned how the whole thing had occurred. These Belgians had heard of my being in the country, and by making a straight track for the Nile from Gumbiri, traveling forty miles a day, had cut me off. They came upon my partner's camp during their march down the western bank and rushed it. Luckily my partner got away, but not without the loss of $500 worth of guns and ten times that in ivory.

At this time I was still two days' march inland. Instead of sending me word as soon as he was safe on the English side, he bolted still further, thinking the Belgians would cross the river after him. And I had come up all unsuspecting and walked right into trouble.

We waited in the vicinity two days' the commandant hoping my partner would return, but he did not, and we were to start for Gumbiri the following morning. There I should be tried, and having absolutely no defense, had a three to five years' prison sentence staring me in the face.

I fastened my tent and retired as usual, but I did not sleep that night. Toward morning my guard relaxed his vigilance somewhat, which I had bribed him to do, and when he was furthest away from where I lay I unfastened the bottom of the tent and crawled out. Stepping over two sleepers, I gained the brush. How lucky British territory lay so near! However, we had moved off a mile or two and pitched a new camp, and I was not safe yet by any means. There was a small stream infested with crocodiles, a short piece of country and the Nile to cross.

Coming to the first stream I plunged in in desperation, "crocs" or no "crocs." It was but waist deep, and splashing the water vigorously, I was not molested. Making with all speed for a mile or so I reached the Nile, happily found an old native with a dugout and swapped my red blanket, about the only thing I had on, to be ferried across.

I stept on the British shore and was safe from the Belgians, at least, but I was totally unarmed, quite naked, and penniless or without anything of value that I might barter. I fell in with some natives, from whom I learned the whereabouts of my partner, and at once started in his direction as best I could.

Rogers met his partner the next day, and the latter bought him an old rifle with a small sum of money he had left. Determined not to quit empty-handed, Rogers returned to the Belgian Congo. He had only three natives in his train, but in four days he bagged thirty-two elephants, the tusks from which he sold for $10,500. His adventures continued as long as he lived, and it is said that he amassed a considerable fortune.

JOHN L.'S BEST FIGHT

JOHN L. SULLIVAN, in his own time the greatest of all heavy-weight pugilists, used to have two boasts—that he could whip any man ever born of woman, and that he could consume any combination of mixt drinks and still walk straight. After his prize-ring career was over, the newspapers began to print all sorts of stories about frequent saloon brawls in which he participated, and continued to print them for a long time. Much that was said about him was greatly exaggerated, of course, but Sullivan himself did not pretend to be a sober, peaceful citizen. But a few years ago the newspapers ceased publishing stories about his prodigalities, tho not because the ex-champion had quit fighting. It is true he had quit fighting men, but he had begun a still harder fight, one which required tremendous courage of the rarer and finer quality. An incident narrated by Richard Barry in *Pearson's Magazine* explains just what kind of a fight it was:

One day, only a few months ago, a gruff-mannered, gray-haired man with sweeping gray mustaches, heavy of paunch and deliberate of gait, waddled into Healy's café on the upper West Side of New York.

Tom Healy, the proprietor, saw him coming and personally rushed to prepare a table for him.

"'Tis a fine day, Mr. Sullivan, and happy I am to see you coming this way again," murmured Tom, blending the manners of an Irish diplomat with those of an obeisant fight fan.

"How a-are ye?" said John L., extending a pudgy fist lamely and permitting it to be seized, as an emperor would suffer the approach of a satrap.

Healy beckoned the nearest waiter impressively. "A magnum of our best champagne," he said.

"Naw!" growled John L.

"We have some private stock burgundy. Bottled it ourselves in '91." Healy blushed as he realized that he had unwittingly mentioned the worst year in history, the year of the Old Roman's Waterloo.

"Naw!"

"Some Johannisberger. I think we have a bottle or two of '07. It's rare," purred Healy.

"Naw!"

"Some good old English porter?"

"Naw!"

Healy was plainly troubled. John L. sat puffing deeply, and fixing his would-be host with a stolid glare that might have indicated enmity had not the fact of his appearance been perfect assurance of his friendship.

"Well, what will it be then? Name your own tipple. I guarantee to furnish it."

"Nothing doing, Tom. I'm on the water wagon."

Healy beamed broadly, reassuringly.

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

"Sure," he assented. "'Tis a good thing now and then, a wonderful thing—braces a man up—keeps him trim—and then you enjoy the grape more when you get back to it."

But as he spoke Healy was thinking of the past, of the night when John L. had stood before his mahogany while two bartenders, as rapidly as they could work, mixt gin fizzes for him, which he consumed more quickly than they could be passed out, until sixty-seven had entered his capacious throat. He was thinking of the night when his present guest had offered to drink two bottles of wine for every one that any other man could consume and how he thereupon drank three of the boss alcoholics of Harlem under the table before he, himself, sank by the wayside in a stupor.

"Naw! I've had my last drink," boomed the throaty bass voice.

Healy smiled that smile mingled of incredulity, patronage, and considerate attention which the perfect host should always bestow upon the reformer. John L. got all the inflections of the smile.

"I've put King Booze down for the count. It was my hardest fight and my best knockout, and I'll never give him another chance at the title. I'm retired—and this time that goes. Never again a drop of liquor enters my body. It's been three years since I had one. I'll be a million years an angel before I touch another."

There was quiet certainty in the tone which said that this was no idle boast. It was far more effective, even, than had been that threat, "I'll lick any man in the house right here now—them's my sentiments—John L. Sullivan—that's me!" uttered so often, so vaingloriously, so effectively in years dead and gone.

He meant it. John L. Sullivan has become a Y. M. C. A. lecturer on temperance, and he practises what he preaches.

Classified Columns

BUSINESS OPPORTUNITIES

PATENTS SECURED OR FEE RETURNED. Send sketch for free report as to patentability. GUIDE BOOK and WHAT TO INVENT, with valuable List of Inventions wanted, sent free. ONE MILLION DOLLARS offered for one invention. Patents secured by us advertised free in World's Progress: sample free.
VICTOR J. EVANS & CO. Washington.

AGENTS—Portraits 35c., Frames 15c., Sheet Pictures 1c. Stereoscopes 25c. Views 1c. 30 days' credit. Samples and catalog free.
CONSOLIDATED PORTRAIT CO.
Dept. 2375, 1027 W. Adams St., Chicago

ANSWER THIS:
Best side line yet. New. Pays all expenses. $4.00 per order. Two to four orders a day. Pocket sample. DYER MFG. CO., 2005 S. Michigan Ave., Chicago.

LITERARY NOTICES

PICTURE PLOTS and SHORT STORIES adaptable to motion photography WANTED. Address
KINEMACOLOR COMPANY OF AMERICA
Dept. C, 48th St. and B'way, New York City

DEBATERS! You can win with our briefs and material. Speakers, club women, writers, we can give you just the help you need.
THE BUREAU OF RESEARCH,
New Albany, Ind.

SPEAKERS and Lecturers: We furnish material for your speech, oration, essay, article or club paper. Expert literary service, criticism, research. Write us your needs. THE AUTHORS' AGENCY, 500 Fifth Av., New York.

MISCELLANEOUS

THE PRACTICAL REFORMER has infallible scheme to free the world of economic social inequality. Post paid 15c.
REFORM PUBLISHING CO.,
D-7812 Euclid Ave., Cleveland, O.

MOTION PICTURES

Make Your Own Motion Pictures of Science and of Local and Special Events with the Junior Professional Outfit. Best way to interest and entertain your audiences. EBERHARD SCHNEIDER, Laboratory 219 2nd Ave., N.Y.C.

MACHINERY

RIFE AUTOMATIC HYDRAULICRAM pumps water by water power—no attention—no expense—2 feet fall elevates water 50 feet, etc. Guaranteed. Catalog free.
RIFE RAM CO., 2197 Trinity Bldg., New York

PATENTS AND ATTORNEYS

PATENTS that PAY. 2 Books, "What and How to Invent—Proof of Fortunes in Patents" and 112-p. Inventors' Guide, FREE. Highest References. E. E. VROOMAN, Patent Lawyer, 806 F, Washington, D. C.

PATENTS that protect and pay. Books free. Highest References; best results. Send for list of Inventions Wanted. Send sketch or model for free search. Watson E. Coleman, Patent Lawyer, 622 F St., Washington, D.C.

IDEAS WANTED—Mfrs. are writing for patents procured through me. 3 books with list 200 inventions wanted sent free. Personal Services. I get patent or no fee. R. B. Owen, 45 Owen Bldg., Washington, D.C.

THE PATENTOME is interesting and instructive. A liberal education in patents and how to get them. Free on request. Established 1865. Anderson & Son, Patent Solicitors, 708 G St., Washington, D. C.

TYPEWRITER BARGAINS

GENUINE TYPEWRITER BARGAINS, no matter what make, will quote you lower prices and easiest terms. Write for big bargain list and illustrated catalogue 10. L. J. Peabody, 278 Devonshire St., Boston, Mass.

EDUCATIONAL

A COLLEGE GRADUATE with three years of postgraduate work and several years' experience in teaching wishes two boys to spend the fall and winter with him on his farm in Eastern North Carolina, whom he may instruct in the evenings. Write to
R. D. DICKSON, Council, North Carolina.

Real Estate

NEW JERSEY

Princeton

The ideal home town. Splendid residences, charming surroundings, convenient location. Express train service to both New York and Philadelphia.
Rentals from $300 to $6000 a year. Furnished homes also for rent.
Choice properties in other localities for sale or rent, furnished or unfurnished.

WALTER B. HOWE
PRINCETON, N.J.
NEW YORK OFFICE, 56 CEDAR ST.

$18,000 Ideal Bergen County, N. J., home, twelve large rooms splendidly finished, Stable for four horses, carriages and automobile, grounds artistically planted with large evergreens and flowering shrubbery. This is an ideal home. For information, QUEEN OLIVE KENNELS, Hasbrouck Heights, N. J.

VIRGINIA

FOR SALE
A handsome farm on Rappahannock River, containing 268 acres; about 70 in timber and balance good, level, sandy loam soil. New modern barn and house. Fine artesian water in barn and house. Hunting and Fishing. Oysters, crabs and fish in season. Terms $50 an acre for quick sale. No agents. RICHARD C. KAIGHN, Bowler's Wharf, Essex Co., Va.

ARKANSAS

Free Homesteads in Arkansas under new three year law. 500,000 acres good land now open near railroads and markets. Our Homesteader's Guidebook tells just how to locate, acquire title, acres vacant in each county and gives full text of new law. Price 25c.
FARM PUB. CO., Little Rock, Arkansas.

NEW MEXICO

PECOS VALLEY LAND returns liberal profits from pea-green alfalfa and irrigated apple orchards. $75 acre up—easy terms. Fertile soil, mild climate, long growing season and wide crop range. Good roads and schools. Near neighbors. New folder free. C. L. SEAGRAVES, Gen'l Colonization Agt., A. T. & S. F. Ry., 1863 Ry. Exch., Chicago.

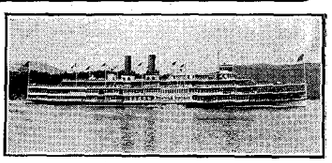
Travel and Resort Directory

AROUND THE WORLD
110 DAYS
S.S. CLEVELAND
FROM NEW YORK Oct. 19, 1912 — FROM SAN FRANCISCO Feb. 6, 1913
$650 AND UP
INCLUDING ALL NECESSARY EXPENSES ABOARD AND ASHORE. RAILWAY, HOTEL, SHIPS, EXCURSIONS, CARRIAGES, GUIDES, FEES, ETC.
BOOK NOW
HAMBURG-AMERICAN LINE
41-45 BROADWAY, N.Y.
WRITE FOR BOOKLET

Winter Trip to Mediterranean
Including *Algiers, Sicily, Greece, Dalmatia* and *Riviera*. Small private party starting in November. Address THE MISSES PHILLIPS, 127 East 46th Street, New York.

Around the World
with the Libbys. Westward Oct. 5. Co-operative. Best value. Lowest price. Thorough, extensive, leisurely, luxurious. Small select party. Trained leaders.
PROF. and MRS. LIBBY
Spartanburg South Carolina

AROUND the WORLD
COOK'S 41st Annual Series of Tours *de Luxe* leave as follows: Westbound September 14, 27, 1912. Eastbound November 2, 26, 1912; January 4, 1913. Six months travel *de Luxe* in small private parties with comprehensive itineraries.
SOUTHBOUND TOUR
OF THE ANTIPODES
for South Africa, New Zealand, Tasmania, Australia, etc., leaving November 1.
Our complete chain of 155 offices Around the World furnishes unequalled and unique facilities. Send for Booklets.
THOS. COOK & SON
245 Broadway, 264 Fifth Ave., New York
Cook's Travellers' Cheques are Good All Over the World



Hudson River by Daylight
Enjoy the splendors of this glorious river and its historical shores by a trip on the Hudson River Day Line. You will revel in the luxurious comfort of the swiftest, cleanest river steamers in the world. A fine orchestra and excellent restaurant on each boat. Through rail tickets between New York and Albany are good on this line. Service daily except Sunday.
HUDSON RIVER DAY LINE
Desbrosses Street Pier New York

AROUND THE WORLD
Eastward Oct., Nov. and Jan. High Class Small Parties. So. America Tour in Feb.
F. C. CLARK, Times Building, NEW YORK.

ORIENT FIFTEENTH CRUISE FEB. 15, 1913
71 days, $400 up, by new Cunarder "Laconia" ashore trips, hotels, etc., included.
FRANK C. CLARK, Times Building, New York

Europe Parties sailing every month January to July. Best routes, best management, best testimonials, and the lowest prices in the world. **$260**
The TEMPLE TOURS, 8 Beacon St., Boston, Mass.

RAYMOND-WHITCOMB
TOURS OF LUXURY
Round the World
Small groups having the character of Private Parties
THE NEXT DEPARTURE
is September 20, and the route a delightful one. Other departures in October, November, January
SOUTH AMERICA
OCTOBER 19
Send for descriptive book.
RAYMOND & WHITCOMB COMPANY
Boston Philadelphia
306 Washington Street, Boston
225 Fifth Avenue, New York
1005 Chestnut Street, Philadelphia

HAVE you an antique that you would sell or exchange? Are you a bibliophile looking for a special volume, or willing to sell some you have? As an employer, are you looking for a dependable high-class employee; or are you an employee looking for an opportunity? Would you sell your automobile at a fair price?

Let One Million Readers of The Literary Digest Know

The rate is 18 cents a word, six fair-sized words to the line ($1.10 a line). 5 lines smallest space inserted. Copy with check must be in our hands ten days in advance of the date of publication.

Classified Advertising Dept. **THE LITERARY DIGEST**

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

Silver City
New Mexico

Come here to cure tuberculosis

About *half* the people of Silver City came with tuberculosis and were *cured*. The climate which brought health to them, and to hundreds who went away, offers other tuberculous patients their *greatest* chance for relief or permanent cure. So ideal is the climate here for the treatment of tuberculosis that

U. S. Government experts, after investigating every likely locality, chose this section for the $1,500,000 Army Sanitarium.

If you are seeking a climate in which the fight against tuberculosis can be carried on under the most favorable conditions, Silver City offers you a combination of advantages not found *anywhere* else.

Ideal the year round It must be realized that the cure of tuberculosis is not a "one-season" treatment. Therefore a climate, to be most favorable, should be ideal *all* year. At Silver City outdoor life is not only possible but pleasant the year round. Winters are kept short and mild by the latitude (the same as Savannah, Ga.) and by protecting mountains. Summer nights are made cool by the altitude—6000 feet. There's not a day of the bright, sunny winter when you cannot sit out, in comfort, with few wraps. Nor a night of summer when you won't want cover. The wonderfully brilliant sunshine (over 300 sunny days) and the clear, dry, cool, bracing mountain air, is working wonder cures.

The benefits of altitude Every factor that increases vitality helps to overthrow tuberculosis. It has been conclusively proven that altitude increases vitality by adding to the white blood corpuscles, and bringing the blood pressure of a tuberculous patient to that of a person in full health.

Beautiful Environment No arid desert here; the ground is covered with herbage (preventing dust and sand storms); and is wooded near town and heavily wooded back towards the mountains. Beautiful scenery; good roads. Silver City is a modern town of 4000 with well stocked stores and every convenience of telephones, electric lights, good water, etc., reached via Santa Fe or Rock Island and Southern Pacific. Exceptionally equipped sanitariums.

If you have tuberculosis

you want to enlist at once the co-operation of the *most* favorable climate; for this means the most chances of a cure at the least cost of time and money. Write today for free book describing the advantages of Silver City; in the *Government* approved location.

DOCTORS! The climatic excellence of Silver City will surely interest you. May we not send you some technical information and the opinions of members of your own profession?

Sec'y, 109 Chamber of Commerce, Silver City, N. M.

Macey
Book Cabinets
Do Not Look Sectional-
But They Are

MADE IN GRAND RAPIDS

THE SPICE OF LIFE

Do You?—Many a man creates his own lack of opportunities.—*Life.*

Democratic.—Eating corn on the cob in public is a declaration of independence in pantomime.—*Chicago Daily News.*

Ignored Small Fry.—TEACHER—"What can you say of the Medes and Persians?"

YOUNG AMERICA—"I never kept track of those minor league teams."—*Harper's Weekly.*

Broad Hint.—HE—"Are you happy, dear?"

SHE—"I'm within a hat and two gowns and a parasol of being so."—*New Orleans Times-Democrat.*

Different Now.—"Why have you cut that lady who has just passed? Yesterday you were most cordial toward her?"

"That is my dressmaker, and I paid her bill this morning."—*Fliegende Blaetter.*

Tailor's Retort.—"Clothes don't make the man," said the careless customer.

"No," replied the tailor, ruefully. "But some men have a queer look about 'em that makes 'em the ruination of a suit of clothes."—*Washington Star.*

CURRENT EVENTS

Foreign

August 20.—The report that Dr. W. Hunter Workman, the American explorer, was killed by an avalanche in the Himalayas, is denied in a private dispatch to relatives at Worcester, Mass.

August 28.—Rear Admiral W. H. H. Southerland, Commander-in-Chief of the Pacific Fleet, arrives at Corinto, Nicaragua, on the cruiser *California* with reenforcements of marines and blue jackets to strengthen the forces guarding American life and property from rebel violence. Commander Terhune, with 500 men, is repairing the railroad from Corinto to Managua to provide an avenue of escape from perils that may arise in the interior.

August 29.—A crowd second only to those which attend the funerals of kings and queens is present at the burial of Gen. William Booth of the Salvation Army in London.

Domestic

WASHINGTON

August 23.—President Taft names Albertus H. Baldwin, of Connecticut, to be Chief of the new Bureau of Domestic and Foreign Commerce.

August 24.—The President signs the Panama Canal Bill.

Congress adjourns.

August 25.—Postmaster-General Hitchcock says the Parcels Post service will begin January 1, 1913.

GENERAL

August 24.—Eugene V. Debs, Socialist, is formally notified at Terre Haute, Ind., of his nomination for President.

August 27.—The American Bar Association, in session at Milwaukee, decides not to deny membership to Assistant Attorney-General William H. Lewis and two other lawyers because they are negroes.

According to the face of the primary election returns, Gov. Cole L. Blease, of South Carolina, is renominated after a bitter contest with ex-Supreme Court Judge Ira B. Jones.

August 29.—Anti-Blease Democrats in South Carolina make charges that more votes were cast in the primary election than there were voters in the State.

THE LEXICOGRAPHER'S EASY CHAIR

In this column, to decide questions concerning the correct use of words, the Funk & Wagnalls Standard Dictionary is consulted as arbiter.

"C. F. H.," Paris, Me.—*Huckaback* is the correct form of the word; huckabuck is a corruption for the existence of which only slovenliness of speech is responsible. The various forms through which this word has gone since its earliest recorded use (1690) are *huccaback; hugaback; hag-a-bag;* and *huck-a-back*. Etymologically Professor Skeat has suggested its resemblance to the Low German *hukkebak*, German *huckepack* in *hucke pack tragen*, "to carry on the back; carry (a child) pickaback," but there is no trace of the English sense in the German and therefore no reliable connection between the two.

"W. O.," Covington, La.—"In A. De Musset's 'Cup and the Lip' I find the following: 'You ask me if I'm not a Catholic. I answer, Yes—yet love the god *Nesci*. *Tartak* and *Pimpocan* seem faultless too. What say you of *Parabaravastuv? Bida* I like. *Khoda's* a fellow good [*sic*]; and as for *Kirchatan* I have nothing to say. Fierce *Michetpous* is yet a handsome god.' Would you please give me some information about these personages?"

Levi Oscar Kuhns on page 245 of his edition of De Musset's "La Coupe et les lèvres"—"The Cup and the Lips"—referring to the passage quoted above says: "The names of these divinities are obscure and not to be found in ordinary books of reference. De Musset probably invented them and simply uses them to indicate his indifference to religion—one creed is as good as another to him." The LEXICOGRAPHER dissents from this view. De Musset evidently meant to indicate that there is some good in all religions, and it is not by any means certain that he invented the names of the deities he enumerates. For example, a god variously rendered, *Nisroch, Nesu,* or *Nesoch* is mentioned in II Kings xix. 37, and is known as an evil deity of the Parsees. There was also a god *Necys* formerly worshiped in Spain and identified with the god Mars. *Tartak* is mentioned in II Kings xvii. 31 as a god of the Avvites of Samaria. *Michapous* is the creator of the world in the cosmogony of the Canadian Indians. *Parabaravastuv* is the name of the creator in the language of the Malabar natives. *Khoda* was a god of ancient Persia. To investigate the remaining names, and there are many in the original French which have been omitted in the English version, would take up more time and space than are assigned to this department. If "W. O." wishes to pursue the subject further, let him consult the various articles under "Cosmogony" and "Cosmology" in Dr. Hastings' "Encyclopedia of Religion and Ethics," vol. iv.

"T. H. A.," Pittsburg, Pa.—As the objective case of nouns and pronouns is to be distinguished from the nominative only by the sense, relation, and position of words in a sentence, the student should always take these into account when analyzing the construction of a sentence. The nominative denotes the agent, actor, or doer; the person or thing that is made the subject of an affirmation, negation, question, or supposition. Its place except in a question is commonly before the verb. The objective, when governed by a verb, participle, or preposition, denotes the person on whom, or the thing on which, the action falls and terminates. It is commonly placed *after* the verb, participle, or preposition, which governs it. You have but to insert "who" before the second part of the verse you quote to see that "he" and not "him" is correct.

"A. B. P.," Sacramento, Cal.—Plural nouns should never be used with a verb in the singular. "The sermon *and* the entire service *are* (not *is*) planned with a view to helping men and women in the problems of daily life" is correct.

Objectionable.—The man who goes into politics as a business has no business to go into politics.—*Life.*

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED